The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

The Strange Adventures of Capt. A. E. N. Howard

Constitutional Problem at Nanking---Resignation of President of Legislative Yuan

British and Japanese and the Municipal Elections

Chinese Women in Local Industry

Samuel G. Blythe Analyzes "Complicated-China"

More Light on the Lansing-Ishii Agreement

British Economic Mission Visits Kwangtung

What Is Soya Bean Flour?. . . . . By A. A. R.

The New Book Trade in Shanghai. . . . . By T. P. Yang

Influences Which Have Produced Leadership in China---An Analysis of Who's Who in China. . . . . By H. D. Lamson

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons (Lesson No. 8) . . . . . By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg

SATURDAY [illegible] 1921 VOLUME 56, [illegible]

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Latest Offer:

SINCERE'S

(MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT)

Beautiful, Warm **Wool Hose**

Stylish, All Shade **Felt Hat**

Heavy, Keep-Cold-Out **Wool Sweater**

Strong, Winter **Sporting Goods**

Readers of the "China Weekly Review" have been quick to appreciate how much they gain by shopping through mail at Sincere's. The range of bargains is indeed so extensive that it would need many pages announcements to describe all the remarkable values available; and every offer carries with it Sincere's guarantee to give you complete satisfaction.

SEND FOR OUR FREE AND ILLUSTRATIVE CATALOGUES

Mail Order Department

Sincere & Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Nanking Road, Shanghai, China

Install an Electric Cooker!

Electrical Heat is the only heat that is Positively Devoid of Impurities.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

SHOWROOMS: SASSOON HOUSE!

DENIS BUILDING

272, CHEKIANG RD., and 107, BOONE RD.

TEL. 66301

REVISED EASTBOUND SCHEDULE

PRESIDENT LINERS

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE FOR YOUR TRAVEL PLANS

A NEW SERVICE TO NEW YORK

Via Honlulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama Canal

NO CHANGE IN THE DEPENDABLE FORTNICHTLY SCHEDULE

To Seattle, Via Victoria

	SAILS FROM SHANGHAI	ARRIVES SEATTLE	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO	ARRIVES NEW YORK
PRES. JEFFERSON	FEB 20	MAR 6		
PRES. GRANT	FEB 27		MAR 18	
PRES. LINCOLN	MAR 6	MAR 20		
PRES. CLEVELAND	MAR 13		APR 1	
PRES. MADISON	MAR 20	APR 3		
PRES. PIERCE	MAR 27		APR 15	
PRES. JACKSON	APR 3		APR 21	MAY 9
PRES. TAFT	APR 8	APR 21		
PRES. McKINLEY	APR 17		MAY 5	MAY 23
PRES. JEFFERSON	APR 22	MAY 5		
PRES. GRANT	MAY 1		MAY 19	JUNE 6
PRES. LINCOLN	MAY 6	MAY 19		
PRES. CLEVELAND	MAY 15		JUNE 2	JUNE 20
PRES. MADISON	MAY 20	JUNE 2		
PRES. PIERCE	MAY 29		JUNE 16	JULY 4
PRES. TAFT	JUNE 3	JUNE 16		
PRES. JOHNSON	JUNE 12		JUNE 30	JULY 18
PRES. JEFFERSON	JUNE 17	JUNE 30		
PRES. WILSON	JUNE 26		JULY 14	AUG 1
PRES. LINCOLN	JULY 1	JULY 14		
PRES. JACKSON	JULY 10		JULY 28	AUG 15
PRES. MADISON	JULY 15	JULY 28		
PRES. McKINLEY	JULY 24		AUG 11	AUG 29
PRES. TAFT	JULY 29	AUG 11		
PRES. GRANT	AUG 7		AUG 25	SEPT 12
PRES. JEFFERSON	AUG 12	AUG 25		
PRES. CLEVELAND	AUG 21		SEPT 8	SEPT 26
PRES. LINCOLN	AUG 26	SEPT 8		
PRES. PIERCE	SEPT 4		SEPT 22	OCT 10
PRES. MADISON	SEPT 9	SEPT 22		
PRES. HOOVER	SEPT [18		OCT 6	OCT 24

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華民國特准掛號認定爲新聞紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME 56 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1931 NUMBER 1

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG

CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping) SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai)

EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE

STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG

HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1971.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

The Strange Adventures of Capt. A. E. N. Howard 475
British and Japanese and the Municipal Elections 476
More Light on the Lansing-Ishii Agreement..... 477
Samuel G. Blythe Analyzes "Complicated-China"..... 478
Constitutional Problem at Nanking—Resignation of President of Legislative Yuan 480
Chinese Women in Local Industry 481

Special Articles

What is Soya Bean Flour? ("The Soyolk")..... .....
.....By A. A. R. 483
British Economic Mission Visits Kwangtung 485
The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons .....
(Lesson No. 8).....By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg 487
The New Book Trade in Shanghai.....By T. P. Yang 488
Influences Which Have Produced Leadership in China—An Analysis of Who's Who in China. By H.D. Lamson 490
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... 496
Men and Events..... 500
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 502
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF CAPT. A .E. N. HOWARD

THE *North China Daily News* on Feb. 27 published on its front page, under the heading "Strange Find at Dock—Mysterious Case of Pamphlets," a report evidently reprinted from the *London Daily Herald* which apparently referred indirectly to Capt. A. E. N. Howard, well-known in Shanghai due to his connection with anti-Soviet and anti-Bolshevist organizations. The report alleged that a case of pamphlets bearing Capt. Howard's name had been delivered on the King George V. Dock at London, but in handling the case had become broken and some of the pamphlets blew across the dock. The pamphlets were described as "illegal" under British law in that they did not contain the name of the printer and publisher. The text of the pamphlets was not disclosed in full, but it was alleged they charged the British Labor Government with aims directed at world revolution. One of the pamphlets, according to the *Daily Herald*, was headed "A Prediction Which Came True," and concluded with the sentences, "The Russian Soviets' avowed aim is world revolution. Is this the aim of our present government also? It certainly looks like it?" Inquiry at the dock disclosed the fact that a man by the name of "Capt. A. E. N. Howard," had booked second-class passage on the P. and O. Steamer, *Karmala*, for Port Said, but according to a report of the police he was not on board when the steamer sailed. It seems the police were sent to the dock following the discovery of the pamphlets. The matter received the attention of the Home Office.

Whether the Capt. A. E. N. Howard referred to in the foregoing paragraph is the man of the same name in Shanghai is not known, but an inspection of the July edition of the *Shanghai Directory*, for 1930, published by the *North China Daily News*, shows Capt. A. E. N. Howard to be the secretary of an organization known as the "Anti-Communist Entente of Shanghai," which is described as a "Branch of the International Entente against the Third International; head office, Geneva." Under this inscription in parenthesis is the statement, "Absent in Geneva." The address was given, c/Takaiwa and Company, a Japanese coal and oil dealer with offices at 6 Kiu-

kiang Road, International Settlement. Several months ago there was a report in the local Shanghai newspapers wherein certain local foreign residents appealed for funds to pay the expenses of Capt. Howard as a delegate to attend a conference of the "International Entente Against the Third International." A summary of one of the reports which appeared in *The Review* on June 14, 1930 (Page 79) stated that two local foreign residents, Hugh Martin and E. L. Marsh, chairman and vice-chairman respectively, of the "Anti-Communist Entente of Shanghai" had published a letter in the *N. C. D. N.* asking for contributions toward a sum of $9,000 to finance Capt. Howard's expenses to the Geneva meeting. The letter in the *N. C. D. N.* stated that Capt. Howard would be accompanied by a Japanese delegate, P. K. Takaiwa, but that Mr. Takaiwa would pay his own expenses. The appeal signed by Messrs. Martin and Marsh stated that Capt. Howard was a British subject and was scheduled to deliver addresses at the Geneva meeting and elsewhere pointing out the perils of communism in China. The letter declared that "communism is the implacable enemy of all countries and of the British Empire in particular." Concluding the letter stated that the appeal for funds for Capt. Howard's expenses had been sent to all the local chambers of commerce "and some of the money had already been guaranteed." Also it declared, "The Chinese demand for the immediate and unconditional surrender of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement, is another grave aspect of communist propaganda."

Capt. A. E. N. Howard, whose name became familiar to Shanghai residents in 1927 as the contributor of frequent letters to the local newspapers attacking Communism and also the Chinese revolutionary movement as communistically inspired, always signed himself, "A. E. N. Howard, Captain, Late R. H. and R. F. A.," these initials apparently standing for the British military units, "Royal Horse," and "Royal Field Artillery." The report of the finding of the pamphlets on the London dock in a parcel bearing Capt. Howard's name, referred to in the foregoing stated, "Possibly Captain A. E. N. Howard—whose name does not appear in the Army List as that of a serving soldier—may be entirely ignorant of the existence of these pamphlets, or that they have been consigned to Port Said in his name." Capt. Howard was one of the promoters of an organization known as the "Constitutional Defence League" which functioned for some time in Shanghai and for which Capt. Howard acted as secretary in its initial stages. Thousands of circulars were distributed over China and according to report a number of Chinese lecturers were sent out to various parts of China for the purpose of combatting the communist menace in China. The Constitutional Defence League was financed by contributions from foreign chambers of commerce, private firms, etc. However, Capt. Howard shortly discontinued his connection with the organization owing to allegations that some of the contributors disagreed with statements he had made in letters contributed to the Shanghai foreign newspapers. Since that time Capt. Howard has devoted his attention to his so-called "Anti-Communist Entente of Shanghai," and to the writing of pamphlets and letters to the local newspapers wherein he exposed the Soviet Government, the Third International, and also an alleged plot on the part of Jewish financiers in New York, London and Paris, to promote a world revolution, through Moscow.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PRIOR to the election of Chinese members to the Municipal Council, the administrative body of the Shanghai International Settlement, the membership consisted of nine foreigners, five being British, two Americans and two Japanese. Before the World War the Germans and Russians had representation on the Council, but due to their loss of so-called treaty "rights" these nationalities were dropped and the Americans and Japanese "given" increased representation. Absolute control always rested in the hands of the British, the selection of American candidates even being made on the basis of their acceptability to British interests. As a matter of fact the Americans never paid much attention to municipal affairs, due to the fact that they were in a decided minority from the standpoint of votes, most of the Americans residing in the adjoining French Concession. The Japanese, however, have paid close attention to municipal affairs and although until recently in a minority, have managed to select and elect their own candidates without respect to British wishes. They have been able to do this by carefully instructing and massing their votes for their candidates. Also, it should be explained in this connection that the voting franchise in the International Settlement is based on property owned or rented, meaning by this that anyone who owns real estate or rents property of a certain valuation has the right to vote, regardless of sex or nationality, providing of course, he or she is a foreigner and not a Chinese.

In recent years, however, there have been important changes in Shanghai. American and Japanese interests have increased while British interests have declined. In the past three years two important public utilities, the Electricity Department and the Mutual Telephone Company have passed into American control. Japanese interests also have increased, particularly in the cotton manufacturing industry. A year ago the local Americans, apparently as a result of their increasing interests, suddenly woke up and nominated three candidates for the Council, one being connected with the headquarters of the Presbyterian Mission. The result was that only one American succeeded in getting on the Council, the other two candidates being defeated. By reason of the defeat of two of the American candidates, the British succeeded in adding another candidate to their group, the present personnel of the Council, from the standpoint of foreigners being six Britishers, two Japanese and one American.

Then there has been the matter of Chinese representation. Although the Chinese residents of the International Settlement have contributed, in the form of taxes approximately three-fourths of the revenues which support the local municipal administration and in addition constitute about ninety-five percent of the population, they did not obtain representation on the Municipal Council until about four years ago, following the May 30 incidents of 1925 which resulted in widespread anti-British boycotts. The Chinese at first were granted three representatives but last year the number was increased to five, the present make-up of the Council being six Britishers, five Chinese, two Japanese and one American, total membership being fourteen. It should be mentioned in this connection that the Chinese members of the Municipal Council are elected by the Chinese ratepayers (voters having the property-franchise) through an organization known as the Chinese Ratepayers Association.

This brings us to the present and preparations for the next municipal election which will be held about one month from the present date. The Americans, apparently with the object of putting an end to the old practice of having their candidates "hand-picked" for them, perfected machinery for the holding of a primary to select their candidates, the present intention being to nominate two representatives. While there has been no official statement of Japanese intentions, there have been reports in the newspapers suggesting that the Japanese may decide to nominate three candidates in place of the two which they have had for several years. As for the British they have not as yet indicated their intentions, but an editorial in the *North-China Daily News*, official British organ, a few days ago strongly emphasized the necessity for British residents to pay close attention to the situation and get out a strong vote. The editorial emphasized the importance of various questions likely to come before the new Council, including the report of Justice Feetham, employed by the Council last year for the pupose of drafting a new charter for the Settlement. It was also suggested in view of the interest which the Americans and Japanese were now taking in municipal affairs that the British community "should realize the gravity of the responsibility which it will be called upon to exercise."

Whether the Japanese will carry out their apparent intention to nominate three candidates in place of their usual two remains to be seen, but in case they do nominate three candidates the Japanese community possesses sufficient voting power to assure their elections, the Japanese always adopting the familiar voting method of "plumping," that is, casting all their ballots for their own candidates. If the Japanese follow this procedure this year it will have the effect of reducing either the British or American representation on the new Council. It is no secret that the Japanese have decided to take a stronger stand in local municipal affairs, in fact their intentions were indicated several weeks ago when they took a strong stand against the dog-race pari-mutuel gambling resorts which were introduced into Shanghai three years ago by British interests. It was due to Japanese (and Chinese) opposition to the dog-gambling institutions that the present Council was forced to issue its closure order despite the fact that the dog-tracks had been registered by a previous British Consul-General, and had actually been promoted by two of the then British members of the Municipal Council. There is also a feeling among the Japanese residents of the Settlement that the British by reason of the dog-gambling scandal, plus decreasing British interests generally, have forfeited their right to dominate political affairs in the International Settlement.

MORE LIGHT ON THE LANSING-ISHII AGREEMENT

THE *New York Times* book section for Jan. 25 contained an interesting review of "Memoirs of a Diplomat," by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, who served as special ambassador to the United States during the course of the World War, and who was largely responsible for the so-called Lansing-Ishii Agreement. The review of Viscount Ishii's book was written by Wilfrid Fleisher, son of the publisher of the Japan *Advertiser*. In the last paragraph of his review, Mr. Fleisher stated that Ishii's book revealed no great friendship for the United States; that the book was published only in the Japanese language; and while the Viscount had cast aside some of the caution which always characterized him as a diplomat, "one feels he has not told the story completely."

The Lansing-Ishii agreement, or "exchange of notes" on November 2, 1927, caused a considerable stir in Far Eastern international politics due to the fact that it pertained entirely to China and constituted a recognition on the part of the United States "that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." Further on the notes reaffirmed the territorial sovereignty of China and the Open Door policy, but the damage was done in the first paragraph because it created the impression in China and elsewhere that the United States had recognized Japan's "paramount interests" in certain parts of China, particularly in Manchuria, Shantung and Fukien. The United States Government, by Congressional action, formally abrogated the Lansing-Ishii agreement on April 14, 1923, following the Washington Conference, hence the subject is now only of academic interest. But Viscount Ishii's account of the negotiations leading up to the memorable exchange of notes is of considerable interest, despite the fact that he probably has not told the whole story. The subject should interest China's present day diplomats, in view of its bearing on the so-called Manchurian question, now again in public notice due to the opening of negotiations in Mukden on the subject of Japanese railway interests in that region. The possibility of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway again attempting to raise a loan in the United States for the purpose of financing Japanese railway enterprises in Chinese territory, is an added reason for Chinese attention to this question.

According to Viscount Ishii's account, he was sent to the United States in 1917 for the purpose

of exchanging views with Washington on the Chinese situation "and if possible to lead Japan and the United States to a better understanding as regards their relations toward China." Ishii landed in America at the height of the war fever when two high European missions, one led by Lord Balfour and the other by M. Viviani were also in the United States. Ishii found President Wilson interested in China but of the opinion that the United States should adhere firmly to the policy of the Open Door and equal opportunity for all in China. President Wilson also regretted the existence of foreign spheres of influence. Ishii claims he cabled Tokyo suggesting that Japan should support Wilson's stand for abolition of all spheres of influence, but Tokyo failed to reply, hence he (Ishii) was forced to proceed without any definite instructions from his own government. Secretary of State Lansing, whom Ishii found to be "pro-Chinese" was opposed to the negotiation of any agreement or understanding which would recognize Japan's "paramount interests" in China, hence the Japanese Ambassador was compelled to pursue other tactics. He went to New York and applied pressure on Washington through certain New York business and financial interests, which apparently were "pro-Japanese." The final result was the Lansing-Ishii exchange of notes, which did not contain the phrase "paramount interest" but which did contain the words 'special interests," which, as stated, created a tremendous amount of indignation in China, particularly when it was later discovered that the State Department had failed to acquaint the American Minister in Peking or the Chinese Minister in Washington, with what was going on.

The trouble was due largely to a difference in the American and Japanese interpretation of the words "special interest." Secretary Lansing apparently interpreted the words to mean that Japan had a special interest in Manchuria due to the Liaotung Leased Zone and the South Manchuria Railway Concession, but Japan interpreted the term to mean that America had recognized Japan as possessing a sort of Asiatic "Monroe Doctrine." Later on when it became known in the United States that Japan had previously made secret agreements with the European Allies—Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy—whereby the European Powers had agreed to Japan's permanent control of the former-German interests in Shantung, there was a tremendous outburst of indignation due to the belief that the American government had been "tricked" by the Japanese diplomat, into a similar recognition of Japan's right to the ex-German interests. The whole incident had a bearing on the decision of the United States to call the Washington Conference leading to a complete reaffirmation of the Open Door doctrine and a guarantee on the part of all the Powers (excepting Russia) as to the political, territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic. Of special interest is Viscount Ishii's statement in his *Memoirs* telling how he "reached" the President and Secretary of State, "In a country like the United States where national policies depend a great deal upon public opinion, foreign diplomats, bent on international negotiations, should endeavor to secure the support and understanding of the public at large, besides carrying on negotiations in Washington. New York was and is the best market to secure such understanding and support. That was why I discussed Japan's China policy there....The sincerity and friendliness of New Yorkers enabled me to dispel such fears (American suspicion of an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine). It was with the most friendly manner that New York listened to me. The attitude of New Yorkers apparently did much to pave the way for my negotiations in Washington."

Samuel G. Blythe Analyzes "Complicated China"

SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, probably best known among American political writers, spent several weeks in China late last year making a study of conditions. His impressions appeared in the Feb. 14 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*, wherein he discussed the background and present status of the National Government. A further article will consider some of the outstanding problems such as exterritoriality, China's relations with the United States, Japan and Soviet Russia. In next to the last paragraph of Mr. Blythe's first article he declared,

> "China is susceptible of no rational premises and conclusions. It presents to the world the greatest national 'If' there is. If peace can be attained; if the north and south remain in accord; if unification is obtained and complete pacification secured; if financial stability can be managed; if the Kuomintang can remain in power; if the People's National Convention called for next May is not politically premature; if the Chinese are amenable in the mass to the new order; if they can be educated to understand representative government and participate in it intelligently; if banditry, piracy, Red outrages and associated crimes can be eliminated; if communications can be developed, railways built, waterways improved, telegraph and telephone and radio extended and a free press allowed; if industrial methods can be modernized and production secured; if agriculture can be brought to present-day standards—if-if-if——'

In his last paragraph, referring particularly to American interest in China, Mr. Blythe said,

> "Potentially, a peaceful, united and productive China is the most valuable new market the United States can have, enormously greater than it ever has been. Practically everything we produce will be needed there. It may take ten years to open this market, or twenty, but eventually, unless China falls into utter chaos, or is taken by Russia, or is partitioned by Japan, or divided into a series of warring states, the market will be there. The people of the United States should take heed of this!"

Space is too limited for more than a brief summary of Mr. Blythe's article, but generally it will make interesting reading for most Chinese who will probably approve most of his conclusions. Foreigners of open mind likewise will find interest and profit in its perusal. For example, Mr. Blythe answers the critics of the Party dictatorship in Nanking by stating that, "if there was to be any government at all in China, that government could be nothing but dictatorial because of the national lack of the sense and meaning of government of any sort save one....Sun Yat-sen knew this, and in his plans for a New China he provided for it by pointing out the necessity of a 'period of tutelage' to be devoted to the education of the peo-

ple along the lines of representative government, and the meaning of it..." Criticism of the Nanking Government on the score that it is Euroasian in its operation, that is half foreign and half Chinese, meaning that Western education has eliminated a certain portion of the Eastern viewpoint—is largely piffle, in the opinion of Mr. Blythe who explains that as China is trying to become a republic, the great models of republicanism are Western, and must of necessity be followed in the most advantageous way in which they can be adapted to the needs, characteristics and customs of China. While Nanking is trying to infuse Western forms in the reconstruction of China, these forms, of necessity, must be adapted to Chinese conditions. The only authority the Chinese people ever knew or respected was the absolute power over the people demanded and exerted by the Emperor. They knew no politics, in the general sense of the term and know very little yet. There had never been a general election for a ruler in China. They were all in their degree, slaves of the throne, and that was all there was to it with most of them since their recorded history began. Hence the present National Government is but an attempt to form a modern efficient government out of the material at hand, giving new and modern forms to old conceptions of political administration. To quote again,

> "The task the Kuomintang took over was the task of remaking the country, of imposing and impressing modern governmental, economic and social methods on this great congeries of unknowing people, of substituting modern industrial methods for the ages-old Chinese handicraft, of providing transportation and distribution facilities for more than three hundred million people, of educating them, of fitting the civil and criminal codes under which they must live to ages-old Chinese customs and traditions, of combatting indigenous and modernly unworkable native characteristics, of providing an equable and remunerative system of national taxation, of building factories and teaching modern agriculture, of making modern ports in its own territory, of paying off the foreign and domestic debt, of extending communications and of eliminating 'squeeze'."

Some of the problems and shortcomings of the National Government are discussed in sympathetic manner; for example the problem of "squeeze." While the idea that " a public office is a public trust" has not made much impression in China, Mr.. Blythe hazards the suggestion that up to the present it hasn't permeated the officialdom of other countries in anything more than a "most modest manner." In reference to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's demand for reforms, Mr. Blythe stated that the President's speeches on this subject last fall were "more specific" than any correspondent or other writer living in China "would dare to be for fear of expulsion from the country." In reply to those who have charged that the Chinese lack political capacity and governmental aptitude, Mr. Blythe analyzed the motives for calling the People's National Convention five years in advance of its scheduled date as indicative of great political intuitiveness. In regard to China's ability to govern herslf, he declared, "The Chinese kept a government, of a Chinese sort, going longer than any other government has persisted in the world's history. If that does not show political capacity and governmental aptitude, what does it show?"

The task of remaking a feudal China over into a modern China is probably the most difficult political, economic and social problem ever undertaken by any set of men. Most of the Kuomintang leaders are young men and being young they are ambitious to retain power and carry out their own ideas and plans for the reconstruction of China. They are politicians, just as the men who run every other government in the world are politicians. They are obliged to stand high in the patriotic regard of the people, and are obliged to show results. What better politics was there than to try to prove by calling a People's Convention five years ahead of the appointed time, that they have been eminently successful in reconstruction of the country and the education of the people? It may be opportunist politics, face-saving politics, but it is good politics just the same. The substitution of the spirit of Sun Yat-sen for the imperial line, thus giving the Chinese people a symbol of authority, also indicated political perspicacity—because, "knowing the Chinese mind, and knowing, further that no ruling power could persist that did not fill the vacancy caused by the elimination of the imperial idea, they have substituted the spirit of Sun Yat-sen for the imperial line." That is the idea for the great tomb of the dead leader at Nanking. That is the reason every adherent of the new order bows three times whenever he comes before a picture of Sun Yat-sen. Another example of high discerning politics, in Mr. Blythe's opinion, was the development of the complicated party organization and "unwieldly machine" at Nanking which represents a compromise with the beaurocratic system of the old days —thus suplying a governing, executive and administrative class of men with modern educations, modern methods, and in full sympathy with the ideals of New China to replace the Dragon Throne and the Mandarinate of the old.

Finally, Mr. Blythe presents an interesting analysis of China's two outstanding military and political leaders, Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang and discusses the significance of their present cooperation. "Chiang Kai-shek has the military virtue of determination and rapidity of decision and action. His main military strategy is concentration of his forces and dealing with his enemies in detail. He is obstinate, quick-tempered and not afraid to speak out on matters that affect his policy and the country. He is thoroughly Chinese, both in his attitude toward the use of tion to make good places for his relatives..... money in gaining his ends, and the family obliga- There is nothing spectacular about Chiang Kai-shek. He is rather the stern, determined, stubborn type, but in the latter part of last October he set all China to buzzing by coming down to Shanghai, on his way to visit his native village and embracing the Christian religion—thus becoming the Christian president. There was vast speculation as to the reason for this step....but Chiang kept his own counsel about it and was off to his visit to his family home before his conversion was generally known." As to the Young Marshal, "he differs in most particulars from Chiang Kai-shek, save in his ability as a soldier. He is a pleasant, agreeable, modest generalissimo, well educated in the Chinese fashion; he is an excellent tennis player, a good golfer, a fine rider,

and reputed to be the best shot with a rifle in Manchuria. He encouraged sport among his people and has personally given nine million dollars to advance their general education, as well as endowing various hospitals and similar institutions. But he can be stern and warlike as any when the circumstances demand. He likes Americans and English, but does not care much for the Japanese .... He says he has no personal ambition to be either a ruler of China or a war lord....He has always been determined to work for peace, and for the reorganization of the army to make it a governmental, a state, and not a personal force ....In reality Chang Hsueh-liang holds the fate of the Nanking government in his hands. If he means what he says, he will be of the greatest assistance in stabilizing China and maintaining the essential peace. If he gets ambitious he can make a lot of trouble, and probably split the country. Those closest to him maintain he means what he says....It is unnecessary to stress the importance to China and the rest of the world—particularly the United States—of this move of the Young Marshal in giving his support to the Nanking government....or to explain the enthusiasm of the government over receiving that support."

Constitutional Problem at Nanking—Resignation of President of Legislative Yuan

AS direct result of a serious controversy which developed in Nanking over the question of a provisional constitution, Hu Han-ming, President of the Legislative Yuan and leading member of the State Council and Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party, resigned on March 1. His resignation was accepted by the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. at an emergency meeting held shortly afterwards, and Lin Sen, Vice-Chairman was appointed to the vacant position. While a full report of the incident had not been received in Shanghai up to Wednesday, March 4, dispatches from Nanking which appeared in the various Chinese and foreign newspapers on March 3 stated that the trouble started on Saturday, February 28 when a meeting of high officials, including President Chiang Kai-shek, heads of the five government yuans and heads of the eight ministries, was held for the purpose of discussing the agenda for the forthcoming National People's Conference, scheduled for May 5. A serious difference of opinion developed when President Chiang proposed that the provisional constitution be considered at this meeting. President Chiang argued that it conformed with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program, to proceed with the adoption of a provisional constitution "during the political tutelage period and pending the promulgation of a permanent constitution." Hu Han-ming, according to the reports, strongly opposed this point of view, arguing that the country is not ready for constitutional government, particularly prior to the inauguration of the so-called district autonomy system. Since the views of the two officials could not be reconciled, Hu Han-ming tendered his resignation, following which a committee of ten members, including Wu Tze-hui and Wang Chung-hui, was appointed to draft a provisional constitution for submission to the People's Convention. A report by the *Kuomin* service on March 2 stated that the standing committee of the C. E. C. considered the adoption of a provisional constitution to be in accord with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political program. The crisis in the Government naturally created a considerable stir in Nanking leading to reports being circulated in both Nanking and Shanghai that Hu Han-ming had been placed under arrest and was being detained at the Chiang Kai-shek villa at Tangshan, near Nanking. This report was later denied, but the rumor persisted that Mr. Hu was not free to depart from Nanking. Late on the evening of Monday, March 2, Gen. Chiang issued a long statement amplifying his position and charging Hu Han-ming with attempting to consolidate his position in the Legislative Yuan and defying the wishes of the Government. Gen. Chiang declared, "We have had to pass through many years of bloodshed, many of our comrades have paid the supreme sacrifice and untold millions of our people have suffered in order that a People's Conference may be called for paying the way for the establishment of lasting peace and prosperity and guaranteeing the rights and liberties of the people." Continuing, President Chiang, stated, "What are Mr. Hu's intentions that he arbitrarily rejects the right of the people to hold a national convention to discuss the question of a provisional constitution? Is it not clear that without a people's convention and a provisional constitution, that the Legislative Yuan would continue to have sole power and authority to make and unmake laws during the period of political tutelage? If this spirit is tolerated, the spirit of the people's convention would be lost and the sacrifices of the party and nation during the last few years rendered in vain."

According to summaries published in the various Chinese newspapers, it has been decided that the forthcoming People's Convention, in addition to the consideration and possible adoption of a provisional constitution, will consider various matters pertaining to national unification and reconstruction. A report in the *Shnn Pao* stated that the People's Convention would consider the following matters: (1) Establishment of a republican form of government unhampered by dictatorships; (2) Inauguration and early completion of various reconstruction schemes embodied in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program; (3) Maximum efforts be devoted to the abrogation of the unequal treaties, including withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese soil, abolition of exterritoriality, rendition of foreign concessions, restoration of navigation rights on inland rivers, readjustment of foreign loans, discontinuance of note issues by foreign banks on Chinese soil.

Later reports from Nanking on March 4 stated that a meeting of the Standing Com-

mittee of the Kuomintang C. E. C. participated in by some twenty members and presided over by Ting Wei-feng had been held and the following matter decided:

1.—That the matter of proposing the provisional constitution for consideration and possible adoption at the forthcoming National People's Convention, be definitely decided upon.
2.—That a Constitutional Drafting Committee composed of Wu Tze-hui, Ting Wei-fang, Wang Chung-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Yi Chu-tsang, Shao Yuan-chun, Liu Lu-ying, H. H. Kung and Zau Li-chi be immediately appointed.
3.—That Hu Han-ming be permitted to resign from the chairmanship of the Legislative Yuan and other concurrent posts.
4.—The following resolution which was proposed by Chiang Kai-shek, Tai Chi-tao and other members of the Standing Comittee, was adopted, "Obeying the bequeathed teachings of the late leader, the Party has decided to summon the Nationaal People's Conference at the conclusion of the military stage and on the threshold of the Tutelage Period. The supreme aim of the Assembly shall be to definitely plan for national unification and reconstruction in strict conformity with the injunctions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to adopt a Provisional Constitution compatible with the Tutelage plans in the Three Principles of the People, which will act as a guardian for both the Party and the People, in order that National Democratic Constitutional Government may be developed at an early date. The Constitution shall be the supreme law and soul of the Nation upon which will depend the heavy responsibilities of the tasks of the Tutelage Period.

A report in the *Shun Pao* stated that Lin Sen, former vice-chairman of the Legislative Yuan, who had been elevated to the chairmanship, is now in Manila on a tour of Koumintang branches in the South Seas. He was instructed to return to Nanking immediately. The *Shun Pao* report also stated that various subordinate departments in the Legislative Yuan would be wound up or transferred to other departments of the government, including the translation and compilation and statistical bureaus. A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Nanking on Wednesday evening stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sent a representative to Tangshan to invite Hu Han-ming to return to Nanking. Further reports by the Japanese *Rengo* service stated certain of the "elder statesmen" including Wu Tze-hui, Li Shih-tseng, Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Ching-kiang had proceeded to Tangshan to visit Hu Han-ming, but no report of their conversation was issued.

Certain of the foreign newspapers in Shanghai, particularly the British *North China Daily News*, professed to see in the recent Nanking developments a clash between the Government as represented by President Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang, as represented by Hu Han-ming. Others claimed the clash between the two leaders was an evidence of conflict between the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government somewhat similar to the conflicts which frequently occurred in Peking in connection with the drafting of various constitutions since the establishment of the Republic in 1911. There also has been a tendency on the part of certain Chinese interests to interpret the clash as evidence that the National Government is again swinging toward the Left Wing point of view, this supposition being coupled with the recent return to China of Eugene Chen who was Foreign Minister in the radical Hankow regime in 1927. Hu Han-ming has been one of the strongest opponents of Wang Ching-wei and other Leftists now in exile.

Hu Han-ming was born at Fan-yu, Kwangtung province in 1886, his parents being natives of Chekiang. He received his early education in Canton following which he attended the Tokyo Law School, where he first came in contact with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He assisted Dr. Sun in the organization of the Tung Ming Hui or secret society which preceded the Kuomintang. After returning to China, he edited various revolutionary organs including the *Ming Pao* in Hongkong and the *Hsin Wen* at Singapore. Upon Kwangtung's declaration of independence in 1911, he was elected provisional military governor; chief secretary of the Nanking Provisional Government; military governor of Kwangtung; pacification commisioner of Tibet. Later he returned to Japan and in the South Seas conducting a propaganda against Yuan Shih-kai. He was chief secretary of the Canton Military Government in 1918-1919 and accompanied Dr. Sun to Shanghai in 1920 later returning to Canton where he was appointed civil governor and still later acting generalissimo. In 1925 he went to Russia where he made a study of the Soviet system of government and the Russian land problem. Returning to China he became a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; member of the Political Council. In 1927-1928 he toured Europe, upon his return becoming president of the Legislative Yuan in the National Government at Nanking. He has written numerous books and pamphlets on revolutionary and socialistic subjects.

Chinese Women in Local Industry

THE Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association recently issued a report on women in industry in the Chapei, Hongkew and Pootung districts. The report was compiled by Chung Shou Ching and May Bagwell, industrial secretaries. It is recorded that Shanghai stands first among the cities in China in the employment of women as factory workers. The largest number of the factories employing women are located in the Yangtszepoo, Pootung, Hongkew and Western Districts. In Yangtszepoo and the Western District the industry employing the largest number of women is cotton, in Chapei and Hongkew it is silk and in Pootung tobacco. The three largest and most important industries in China are cotton, silk and tobacco. The first cotton mill was introduced into China by Li Hung Chang in 1888, and by 1896 the number had increased to 13. At the present time there are 127,—61 of them being located in Shanghai and 61 more in Kiangsu province. Silk factories increased from 106 in 1924 to 175 in 1929.

Chinese women factory workers are subjected to long hours of work with few rest days. In a large number of factories there are only two rest days a month and the average working day is 10 or 11 hours. In many factories there is a rest day on Sunday for the day workers but the night shift works as usual. Nor is the average woman worker free from home responsibility after her day's work in the factory is done.

With the rapid growth of the number of factories in the Hongkew district many shops were opened and new houses for workers were built, many of which were straw huts. Workers in building their own huts chose any available space that could be found. It was estimated by the Bureau of Social Affairs in 1927 that there were 2,468 huts in this section. The large number of huts brought serious housing problems. There was lack of sanitation and constant danger of fire. It was due to a large fire which burned 190 huts in Chang Chun Road that the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai built the People's Village. A hundred houses were provided to take care of the homeless, and plans are now being made for building two hundred more houses in the same section.

At the time the Y.W.C.A. made its study

in the Hongkow district there were 24 filatures, 3 silk weaving factories, 6 knitting mills, 3 tobacco factories and several other factories. The total number of women and children workers is 13,983. Wages in these factories are paid according to piece rates. In the 18 filatures the average for a skilled woman worker is 62½ cts. and for children is 36 cts. A bonus of two extra day's pay is given to a worker who is not absent from work for two weeks time. In the silk weaving factories the average wage for skilled work is 68 cts. and for children 37 cts. In knitting it is 90 cts. for women and 38 cts. for children. The amount of bonus paid in various factories for non-absence from work for two weeks varies from 50 cts. to $2.50. Wages in the tobacco plants are very uncertain. During the busy season a worker may be able to earn as much as $1.00 a day while in the dull season she may earn around 60 cts. The factories in the Hongkew district are reported as during very little welfare work of any kind. In no factory was there any provision for the services of a modern physician, though one cotton factory had an arrangement with a hospital for care of special cases, and one knitting mill provided the services of a Chinese doctor for the workers during certain hours each day.

The Chapei District is known as the silk district of Shanghai for it is here that many of the 104 silk filatures of the city are located. The district lies entirely in Chinese territory. The outlay of capital is not usually large as most of the factories are small and do not carry on production on a large scale. For the past few years the mills have almost all shut down for several months during the summer due to shortage of cocoons, thus throwing thousands of women workers out of work. There are 88 factories in the Chapei district, 55 silk filatures, 6 silk weaving factories, 7 cotton weaving and knitting factories and 10 other including match, printing, toilet supplies, tobacco and rubber. Only a few factories in this district were found to be doing any welfare work. The Commercial Press provides a night school for workers, a day school for workers' children, a club, a day nursery and gives a death benefit. This factory also gives six weeks' leave with pay in maternity cases, and an old age pension. It is estimated that about $16,000 was given in compensation and bonus to female workers during the year 1929. One silk weaving factory and two cotton weaving factories in the district allow $5.00 in maternity cases, one tobacco factory allows $16, and another tobacco factory allows six weeks with pay. Two knitting factories have an arrangement with hospitals for the care of emergency cases, and a plan for regular visits to the factories by physicians who are employed for this purpose. One of them allows one month with pay in maternity cases and one allows a death benefit of $30.00. There is a clinic provided by the Silk Filature Owners' Association. A Chinese practitioner is on duty in the forenoons and a Western practitioner in the afternoons. Five mass education schools have been established by the Bureau of Education of the Special District of Greater Shanghai, two of them being workers' schools; but according to the information received at the school only a few women attend.

The district of Pootung lies on the East side of the Whangpoo River. The industrial section is located near the river, and stores, shops and workers' homes are a little farther away. Beyond is the open country. It covers an area of 45 li and has a population of 170,922 of which 118,001 are women and 152,921 are men. This section has more workers than the other sections of Pootung. The homes of the workers are Chinese style houses or or straw huts. A large number of the women workers live in a section which was formerly a country village, which lies beyond the business section near to the Y.M.C.A. Model Village. Many workers who live in Pootung come across the river daily to work on the Shanghai side. The trip is made in the row boats which ply back and forth and for which they pay a few coppers each way. In bad weather the trip is very disagreeable and not infrequently a row boat is hit by a larger boat, upsetting it and drowning some of the passengers.

There are over 20 factories in this section of Pootung but only 10 of them employ women workers. The factories employing the largest number of women are the British American Tobacco Co. and the Japan-China Spinning and Weaving mills. Other factories employing women are smaller ones including four knitting mills, a paper factory and a match factory. In the tobacco factory the work is somewhat seasonal, the working hours being extended to 8:00 p.m. for several months during the winter in the busy season, while later in the year the work is short for a considerable period of time. In the match factory working conditions are not as good as in the tobacco factory. The rooms are dark. Babies may be seen asleep near the mother's work table and many small children are employed in wrapping the matches. One little child of six years was seen by a Y.W.C.A. investigator standing at the table by her mother wrapping the packages of matches, her body swaying back and forth as she worked and her tiny hands moving with almost incredible speed.

The Y.W.C.A. is to be commended for its work on behalf of Chinese women workers.

Trade Embargo on Soviet Demanded by American Societies

Fifty-two patriotic societies in the United States have sent letters to President Hoover demanding that the government shall place an embargo on trade with Russia.

The subject of imports from Russia came under the notice of the Treasury department last month when it was decided that importations of lumber and pulp wood from four specified producing districts in Russia be barred unless shippers could prove that such importations were not produced by convict labor.

Mensheviats Plead Guilty to Counter-revolutionary Plot Alleged by Soviet

Fourteen "Mensheviks", on trial in Moscow, pleaded guilty, after facing cross-examination by Public Prosecator Krylenko. The accused are members of a Socialist organization which is alleged to have aimed at the restoration of a Capitalist *regime*, by means of "wrecking" activities and bringing about foreign intervention. Some of the men sentenced to death in December last were among the witnesses called.

What is Soya Bean Flour? ("The Soyolk").

BY A. A. R.

EVER since the Soya Bean was first introduced into the European markets in 1908 it has been used only for industrial purposes, little attention having been paid to its qualities as a food for the masses. The Chinese have been using it as a food for thousands of years, but their method is very troublesome, and many of their dishes do not suit the European taste. Research work, aimed at discovery of the most economic process of preparing the food and introducing it into Europe, has been going on ever since and is now claimed as having been brought to a successful end. The Chinese method consists in prolonged fermentation for months, and is, therefore, too slow, requires a great deal of labor and is impracticable for mass production. Dr. Berczeller, a Hungarian scientist, has modernized this time-honored process, finding out that by distillation at a low temperature the elements, unfit for the human nutrition, can be removed, and that flour can be produced, very rich in the most important parts of human food—protein and vitamin.

This process is claimed to entirely eliminate the most troublesome quality of Soya Bean food—to turn rancid and thus become uneatable within a very short time. Now Dr. Berczeller's process eliminates this deficiency by removing through distillation all the objectionable ingredients. retaining meanwhile all the valuable properties of the beans in the flour. The exact method, however, has not been made public and is monopolized by certain interests, now popularizing the flour, having the conventional name of "Soyolk". According to Dr. Wastle of Vienna 1.18 kg. of Raw Soya Bean can yield 1 kg. of the "Soyolk", that is to say only a small quantity of residue remains after turning out the flour.

Much Protein and Fat

The same authority has subjected the newly invented Soya flour to an extensive chemical analysis and obtained the results far exceeding all expectations, namely, that the flour contains more protein and fat than any of the widely used food materials. The following table will show clearly the advantages of the Soya Bean flour:—

	Soya Bean flour	Finest wheat flour	Rye flour	Oatmeal flour	Maize flour	Pea flour
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Water	8.97	12.63	12.58	9.09	12.99	11.28
Protein	41.50	10.68	9.62	13.87	9.62	25.72
Fat	20.36	1.13	1.44	6.18	3.14	1.78
Carbohydrates	24.80	74.69	73 84	67.06	71.70	57.18
Ash	3.92	0.52	1.17	2.07	1.14	2.78
Calories per 100 gram	470	360	356	389	363	356

The analysis shows that the flour contains less water and carbohydrates and has in the the meantime more protein and fat than any of the given flours. The caloric capacity is also far more than any of them, far exceeding, say, the wheat flour that constitutes the most important part of the European food. On account of these high nutritive qualities Soya flour is claimed as being able even to replace meat, e.g. in the making of soft sausages, when 50 % of Soya flour mixed up with an equal quantity of water, and kneaded into a dough, can substitute a similar amount of meat without affecting in any way either the taste or nutritive values of sausages.

Similar experiments have shown that 1 kg. of Soya flour is equivalent in caloric value to 3.63 kg. lean boneless beef, or to 57 eggs, or to 6.5 litres of cow's milk, while in respect to protein contents 1 kg. Soya flour is equivalent to 2.05 kg. lean boneless beef, or 67 eggs, or 13.7 litres of cow's milk.

By adding 5 to 10% of Soya flour to the ordinary flour one can make a bread, rich in protein, and hardly distinguishable in taste from the ordinary bread. Because of the higher fat contents and ability to absorb water it remains fresh for a much longer time before getting dry. Another advantage of using Soya flour in the preparing of the ordinary bread consists in saving of yeast, as Soya flour aids fermentation, making it possible to use only a small quantity of yeast, whereas the yield in dough is greatly enhanced, with corresponding increase of the caloric value of the ordinary bread.

There remains to add that the bread, thus prepared, has a beautiful bloom and a pleasant tasting crump and crust. This is due to the large amount of protein and fat in Soya flour.

Apart from the quality to replace meat, for instance in sausages, Soya flour can be used in preparation of many other articles of the baker's trade. By adding 20% or more of Soya flour, biscuits, rusks, etc., can be prepared, excellent in taste and quality to keep fresh for a long time. And they can successfully be used as food for soldiers, tourists, expeditions, etc. or whenever it is essential to provide cheap, long keeping, and at the same time rich in physiological qualities, food.

One of the greatest applications of the new Soya flour is seen in the possibility to prescribe it in cases of diabetes, a very common illness, marked by excessive contents of sugar in urine. The illness is characterized, among other symptoms, peculiar to it, by the unsatiable desire of patients to eat sweets and other sugary foods. Doctors would prescribe a very strict diet, and usually advise to take one of the specially prepared flours, destined for the diabetes sufferers and put on sale. The Soya flour, although it cannot replace wholly the mentioned foods, can serve as an important ingredient of them, enhancing the peculiar properties of the diabetic foods.

Soya bean used for industrial purposes yields a considerable quantity of residue, very valuable in home agriculture as a fertilizer and fodder.

The Europeans have seen the commercial value of the new flour, and factories are being set up in all important centres. Among the first constructed are those situated in Turin, Budapest, Vienna and London; all of them turn out the Soyolk, or Soya Bean flour, the properties of which we have described. One of the important features of the matter is that the discovery has aroused a cry to cultivate the Syoa Bean in Europe, and to use only the home bean for manufacturing the flour. At present an extensive propaganda for the Soyolk is being staged, notably in England. It is claimed that the Manchurian Soya Bean, Yellow variety, can successfully be grown in the area where maize can grow, so it is viewed that the whole of Europe might cultivate the Soya Bean.

In popularizing the Soyolk the utmost importance is given to its nutritive properties as being able to replace many expensive items of the European food, as meat, eggs, milk, etc. If consumed extensively the flour is able to cut short the expenditure of every working man's family, providing at the same time food richer in the nutritive qualities than that in common use now.

Inoculation of Soil Necessary

Speaking of the possibility for the Europeans and Americans to cultivate Soya Bean in their own territories and dependencies one cannot omit to mention that the cultivation of Soya Bean in the new lands is possible only after inoculation of the soil with suitable strains of nitrogen bacteria. However, there were cases when Manchurian Soya Bean could be planted in a new soil because of an accidental inoculation of the soil through the bacteria clinging to the seed. Once new soil has been properly inoculated, it is not necessary to re-inoculate it, provided soya is grown occasionally—preferably once in every three or four years. Dr. Berczeller, to whom the Soyolk is responsible for the discovery and popularizing, is willing to supply cultures of the nitrogen bacteria right from his laboratory for the purposes of distributing them to farmers.

Thus it would seem the time is not far off when the European countries, notably England, Germany, France and Italy, which have ranked so far as the best consumers of Manchurian Soya Bean, will be growing their own Soya Bean for the purposes of not only the home consumption but the exports, as well. This is emphasized in a speech made on March 21, 1929, in London, which runs in part as thus:

(1) "We want to cultivate the Soya on a large scale in British territory. (2) We want to substitute British Soya for foreign (*Chinese*) Soya where possible, and in any case cater for the new human consumption of soya in the United Kingdom and in Europe. (3) We want to promote the consumption of Soya flour as a sound economic diet for the people of Europe, as it has been for thousands of years for the people of Asia".

In conclusion one may assert that the collapse of Manchurian bean business abroad would be a disastrous thing for the entire country, "paralysing seventeen railways and driving farmers out of employment" as rightly says Tsao Lien-en in the *Chinese Economic Journal* for September, 1930. It is hoped, however, that a with wise economic policy, adopted at the right time, the Soya Bean business will all the time sustain its commanding position in the world markets, and that the new flour will mean the development of Manchurian bean exports to a scale unseen heretofore.

Mukden, February 21, 1931.

The Mennonite Refugees in Manchuria

(From the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

A situation describable by no other term than terrorism exists along the 1,200 mile border that separates the Chinese Manchurian provinces from the Soviet territory of Siberia, according to reports brought to this city by hundreds of refugees from Russia, most of them of the German Mennonite faith, but also including large numbers of Russian peasants and Korean farmers who had settled in the Siberian Maritime province.

The Mennonites have attacted most attention because they are direct descendants of the original disciples of Menno Simons who rebelled from the state church at Zurich in 1523. Entering Russia at the time of Catherine the Great they were given land in the district of Ekaterinoslav and other places in south Russia. About three quaters of a century ago some of these Mennonite colonists in Russia emigrated to Canada, the United States and Mexico, but most of them remained in Russia where they developed many towns and villages which served as the back-bone of old Russia's agricultural and live-stock industry. The Mennonite settlements in Russia maintained a curious form of communal life, one regulation being that the farms could not be divided among the children, but the land always went to the youngest son. The elder sons always had to move away to other localitites, which explains the large number of Mennonite settlements on the Volga, in the Ural Mountain district and in the vicinity of Blagoveshchensk on the Amur in Siberia.

Strict discipline was always maintained in the villages. Vodka was prohibited and no singing or dancing was permitted on week days, in fact there could be no merriment except on holidays or at wedding celebrations. Throughout Russia the Mennonite villages were noted for their cleanliness, good order and wealth. They had the best cattle and horses and constituted the best source of supplies for various grains such as corn and wheat. Large families were the rule and the Mennonites were noted far and wide for their physical strength and bodily vigor.

Persecuted by Soviets

The prosperity of the Mennonite communities, combined with their religious practices, however soon got them into trouble with the Soviet authorities in Moscow which raised serious objection to their capitalistic practices of land ownership and grain hoarding. First the Soviet authorities sought to restrict their land-holdings and limit the number of cattle and horses and other live-stock which single families could possess. Finally, about two years ago the Soviet Government declared the Mennonites to be "Kulaki" or capitalistic peasants and arbitrarily took over their lands and confiscated their herds. Several thousands of them immediately emigrated back to Germany, the matter raising a serious diplomatic issue with the German Government at the time. Many hundreds were arrested by the Soviet "G. P U." or secret police and banished to Siberia where they were forced to work in labor gangs in the Siberian forests and mines.

Due to the diplomatic complications aroused by the emigration of the Mennonites to Germany, the Soviet authoritites placed restrictions on further emigration, but despite the restrictions several thousand managed to get out of the districts along the Sino-Russian border in Siberia and also along the borders of Chinese Turkestan. Those that managed to get to the Siberian frontier managed in one way or another to possess themselves with a considerable number of horses. A few weeks ago after the Amur became frozen, the Mennonites made a rush for the border and apparently with the knowledge, or possibly collusion of the Chinese authoritites managed to cross into Chinese territory, the points of exit being in the vicinity of Taheiho (oppsite Blagoveshchensk), Aigun and along the Ussuri river. Since the exodus occurred in the dead of winter terrible sufferings and privations were experienced, many being so badly frozen as to necessitate amputations of limbs upon arrival in this city.

The number of German Mennonites who have succeeded in reaching Chinese territory is not known, but one group of about 600 managed to reach the vicinity of Tsitsihar to the northwest of Harbin several weeks ago and since that time have been filtering into this city. Others are ongregated in the vicinity of the Mulin mines on the eastern cine of the Chinese Eastern railway. Still more, possibly lseveral thousand are said to have fled into Chinese Turkestan about 2,000 miles to the west of Peiping, where they have settled down in the vicinity of Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang province. Although the Soviet Government has brought strong pressure on the Chinese authorities in an attempt to have the Mennonites returned to Russian territory, the Chinese authorities, up to the present have taken no action.

In view of the loss of practically all of their property, these latest refugees from Soviet territory are in a pitiable condition. Aside from the thousands of miles they were forced to travel on foot before reaching the Siberian frontier, they have traveled practically 500 miles across the frozen North Manchurian plains and forests to reach Harbin. They report that many of the men were shot by the G. P. U. guards on the border, particularly in the vicinity of Pogranictnaya, near Vladivostok. Hundreds of Mennonite women and children were driven back into Siberian territory by the Soviet police. All of the Soviet prisons in Nikolsk Ussurisk, Habarovsk, Daurla and other towns along the Ussuri railway line are said to be filled with Mennonite refugees who were arrested in the border districts. A Polish woman who arrived in Harbin with her son recently stated that she was taken for a Mennonite and refused a passport by the Soviet authorities in Vladivostok, but by taking a circuitous route through the mountains, finally succeded in eluding the border patrols and entered Chinese territory. Those who have succeeded in entering Manchuria are seeking the assistance of the German consular officials in trying to obtain funds for emigration to the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In addition to the Mennonites, thousands of Korean farmers who had emigrated from their native land into the Siberian Maritime province, are also flocking into Kirin province of South Manchuria. According to the Soviet census figures there were at one time some 194,000 Koreans in the Maritime province, but many thousands are said to have percolated into Chinese territory in the past year, most of them crossing in the vicinity of Pogranictnaya. Last summer the Soviet border patrols installed a system of powerful search-lights along the border in the vicinity of the chief roads and trails in order to prevent refugees from crossing the boundary at night.

Feb. 22, 1931.

Dr. Sun Memorial Hospital Fund Being Raised

A campaign has been started to raise Taels 1,000,000 for the erection of a Dr. Sun Memorial Hospital in Shanghai. The campaign was opened by a banquet given last week by Minister H. H. Kung, Minister Sun Fo and Director General J. Heng Liu to the captains of the campaign teams, in the Chinese Bankers' Club. Forty-eight teams were organized. They are all headed by leaders of Chinese industry and commerce. The campaign is to be closed at the end of April. Dr. Liu presided over the function in the a absence of Messrs Kung and Sun.

Chang Chun, mayor of Shanghai, in a short address emphasized the need for a general hospital for people of ordinary means or for poor people. He said he was sorry to admit that Shanghai, with a population of 3,200,000, does not have a good-sized hospital for people without means. He expressed the hope that the new hospital be centrally located.

Tang Shao-yi suggested that in view of the unfavorable rates of exchange it might be desirable to raise Taels 2,000,000 instead of Taels 1,000,000 in order to avoid the need for subscriptions in the future.

Dr. F. C. Yen was unanimously elected executive head of the campaign. Chu Chia-hua, president of the National Central University, spoke on the urgency of having a general hospital at Shanghai which could be used as the teaching hospital of his medical college.

Americans Must Pay Gold $10 For Chinese Visa

A notice circulated by the Chinese consular authorities in San Francisco recently stated that Americans are required to pay G. $10 for a Chinese visa on their passports. The notice reads as follows. "Effective December 20, 1930, the charge for Chinese visa will be on the same basis as such fees are charged by diplomatic and consular representatives of nations in China for visaing Chinese passports. Shanghai is no longer a free port, which means that American citizens, for example, must pay G. $10 for a Chinese visa if they wish to leave the ship while it is in port. This G. $10 charge applies also for a transit visa."

British Economic Mission Visits Kwangtung

(From the Review's Correspondent)

WITH the object of furthering British trade in China and to enquire into the reasons for the decrease of British trade in the Ear East members of the British Economic Mission who visited Canton, the capital of Kwangtung Province, and had some satisfactory discussion with Canton leading businessmen, have returned to Hongkong to prepare a lengthy report and to classify the mass of miscellaneous information and data that have been gathered during the past three months spent in North China and Japan.

It is a common fact that in recent years British trade in Hongkong and Canton has fallen off considerably because of various reasons, among which it is obvious that good-will, price and distribution play a very important part. More recently the continued fall of the silver currency exchange has rendered a serious blow to the export from Hongkong of British goods to Kwangtung, in particular piece goods; and in this connection the silver currency problem in Hongkong is certain to occupy some attention among the members of the Economic Mission. Speaking of the cardinal necessity for good-will and sincere co-operation between the British and Chinese Governments and business firms of the two countries for the promotion of Sino-British trade, His Excellency the Governor of Canton, remarked at a banquet given in honor of the British Economic Mission in Canton that the development of international trade consists in nothing but the two principles of amity and good-will. General Chan Ming-shu called the attention of the British Mission to the great political changes that have taken place in China in recent years. He said that the promotion of good-will between countries could be accomplished only by respecting the sovereign, legal and financial rights of a country and its independence and by working together on a basis of equality in the hope of mutual advantage.

General Chan continuing, said, that if the British Government wished to plan for an increase of trade with China it should take into consideration the need for the development of China's wealth, and also the relation of China's trade with England. It is suggested that the British Government as a senior country striving to promote international good-will can give China assistance in many ways. The Canton political chief emphasized that not only must China's livelihood and business rely much on British financial and technical assistance, but Chinese emigrants abroad pursuing various kinds of labor and trade also hoped to receive suitable protection.

Mutual Understanding Necessary

Another obvious necessity for the improvement of Sino-British trade in Hongkong and Kwangtung is the much desired closer co-operation and mutual understanding between the British and Chinese dealers. Taking into consideration the big step which the Chinese have made at comparative recent dates in their educational and political system it is a surprise that the compradore system still persists in Hongkong and Canton as far as Sino-British commercial relationship is concerned. To Chinese critics the compradore system leaves much to be desired and in view of the changing conditions in China it is expected that a partnership co-operation would be more suited and should prove to be more advantageous to the British and Chinese alike. Different times will require different methods and in this connection the Chairman of the Canton Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chau Ding-bong said at an official dinner party at which members of the British Economic Mission were guests that the Germans are breaking away from the shackles of time-worn business formulae and embarking upon a new channel of activitive by offering to finance Chinese industries on a co-operation basis along the Yangtsze River Valley. The American and Japanese shipping companies are ready to advance the capital for the joint development of Chinese commercial navigation on conditions that respect the sovereignty and flag of the Chinese Republic.

British Trade Methods

These are departures from established precedents, but when these ventures are established and materialized they should build up a solid prosperity for the organizers as well as for China. Mr. Chau also remarked that in a spirit of mutual helpfulness he would suggest to the British Mission the consideration of similar lines for Sino-British industrial co-operation as he firmly believed that such joint undertakings would benefit both parties.

In expressing his opinion on the necessity of maintaining good-will between China and Great Britain, the Chairman of the British Economic Mission, Sir Ernest Thompson stated in the Canton functions that the Brish traders wanted to feel that the trade they would do with China would be based entirely on good-will on both sides. Trade cannot flourish and cannot be prosperous unless it is based on good-will and that good-will is based on friendship.

Canton's Geographical Position

Another thing which must have struck the members of the British Ecoonmic Mission is the great progress which Canton has developed in her native and foreign trade and reconstruction work in Kwangtung as, in the words of Sir Ernest Thompson, the members of the Mission have at once been struck with the spirit of progress and development which they see so admirably expressed in the new Canton roads and public works. With settled conditions throughout China and with a settlement of the political differences between Kwangsi and Kwangtung it is very probable that economic condititons in Canton will improve sooner even than in other markets. The development and completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway will certainly increase transport facilities, leading to a big development of trade and commerce.

Considering that Canton was the starting point of Sino-British trade in China, the proximity between Canton and Hongkong should receive the due consideration of the British Economic Mission, which should bear in mind that in order to improve the trade in Hongkong the continued friendly relation between the two ports must be maintained at all costs. The rise or fall of trade in either port has its repercussions in the other. The closest cooperation between them is therefore a matter of mutual benefit; nor should there be any ground for jealousy inasmuch as Hongkong is the port of distribution and Canton that of consumption.

The Price Factor

In the opinion of leading Chinese traders in South China another primary reason for the decline of British trade in recent years is attributed to the continued political disturbances in the South, resulting in a great reduction in the purchasing power of the Chinese, making price now the chief consideration rather than quality. The cheapness of the Japanese commodities gives them a great advantage in competing with the British producers despite the occurence of the anti-Japanese boycotts in Canton and elsewhere in Kwangtung of the past few years. In the piece goods trade in particular the Japanese occupy a much better position than the British firms on account of their nearness to China and ability to produce cheap grade commodities which often findy ready market in the South. It is obvious that to reduce the British price the British producers will have to make some sacrifice by way of reorganizing their trade and in this connection it is interesting to quote some remarks which were published in the Annual Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the formation of Companies now proceeding in the spinning and weaving sections of Lancashire will prove more effective and competitive than the efforts of individuals. In much bulk trade the disparity between the British prototype and competitive counter-type is sufficiently broad to dispel hope of any early British participation in quantity. To the observant students on this side, it would appear futile to expect success to attend efforts directed only to the spinning and weaving section of the industry. Mass production methods in that direction can only be effective granted closest possible co-operation on mass production lines with Bleachers, Dyers and Printers. Most of the latter have hitherto turned a deaf ear to warnings regarding competition and have resolutely refused to counter by price reduction."

It is noted that the spinning and weaving industries in Lancashire are carried on independently by numerous separate organisations and it is only in what are termed the finishing sections that any large combinations have been the order of the day. On the other hand, the principal competitor of British trade in South China, Japan, is conducting its cotton textile industry—from raw material to the finished article—on more or less mass production methods.

Commenting on the British methods of distribution, the Hon. C. Gordon Mackie said at a dinner party given in honor of the British Economic Mission in Hongkong that it has been suggested that the distribution methods of Tobacco and Oil companies might be followed in regard to

extiles. But it must be borne in mind, added the speaker, that commodities such as cigarettes or oil, in relatively small standardised units, lend themselves more readily to up-country distribution, price-fixing and stocking, than do textiles, which vary greatly in character, range of quality and design, and are handled by many manufacturers and merchants, on a keenly competitive basis. Textiles cannot be transferred to up-country points by foreign manufacturers and importers anything like so cheaply as by Chinese, who to-day assume the risks of credit, up-country currencies and transit (with its attendant possibilities of brigandage and piracy), for a margin at which no individual European merchant, or special marketing organisation, would care to consider the business.

The speaker called the attention of the British Mission to the disastrous results of the unprecedented fall in silver in the last three months which has had the effect of practically stopping all British export business from Hongkong to Kwangtung except in absolute necessities, adding that the purchasing power of silver used among the Kwangtung people has fallen to less than one-half what it was eighteen months ago. The effect on the higher priced British goods has been particularly severe. In this connection the Japanese firms have been able to maintain some of their trade with Kwangtung on account of their nearness to the locality of distribution and consumption and their possessing a more or less common view with the Chinese.

Feb. 22, 1931.

How the British Mission Views Japanese Competition

The *Rengo* correspondent at Hongkong summarizes the report of the British Economic Mission, under three categories as follows: Chinese generally demand cheaper Japanese goods at present owing to the slump in silver; Japanese shipping companies give special rates to Japanese cotton manufacturers and Japanese capitalists have established mills in the interior of China; Japanese cotton manufacturers keep in close touch with the Chinese merchants.

China Hong List for 1931 Makes Its Appearance

The *China Hong List* (successor to the long established *North China Hong List)* for 1931 made its appearance during the week. The publishers are the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., and they are the pioneers in the directory field. Always conservative, these publishers follow pretty much the same style of make-up that they have followed for half a century, although in recent years the old familiar long volume has been substituted by one similar in form to that used by directory publishers throughout the world. The change in name involving the elimination of the word "North" might have been made with advantage years ago, as the use of this term goes back to the time when the great area to the north was little developed and when Shanghai was considered as a part of "North China." The *China Hong List* appears later in the field than its newer arrivals, but it claims as compensation to have brought the many changes that occur during the New Year holidays more uptodate. Business firms are arranged alphabetically; a "Who's Who" lists all residents alphabetically, indicating their business affiliations; and a Resident's Directory lists all residents alphabetically, giving their home addresses. In addition a Street Directory lists all residents according to the street and number of house. A business directory is also given for all outports and an "Outports Who's Who" lists all residents in China outside of Shanghai. There are also many other useful features. The price of the China Hong List is $9. With map of Shanghai, $10.

Peiping Catholic Father Makes Statement in Pittsburgh

Owing to a case of mistaken identity on the part of the Toledo (Ohio) police, the telegraph wires from various parts of the world were kept busy last week concerning Father Francis Clougherty, the Chancellor of the Catholic University at Peiping. Father Clougherty made a statement at Pittsburgh Feb. 28 that the reports from Toledo concerning him were grossly exaggerated. He said he had left Detroit January 17 and visited various places; his friends evidently were influenced by the fact that his predecessor had suffered a nervous breakdown. Father Cleughterty left Pittsburgh Feb. 28 for Rome and from there will return to Peiping to resume his duties.

No Action on Proposed Silver Loan to China

A *United Press* telegram from Washington, March 1, indicated that until the National Government of China as such makes known its attitude toward unofficial and informal proposals that a silver loan be advanced to it there is but little or no hope of any official action by the United States.

The National Government at Nanking has not indicated what its attitude toward a silver loan would be. So far President Hoover and Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, have not taken action upon the Senate's demand that the President prevent silver fluctuations and convene an international conference to negotiate on the regulation of silver and its uses. So far most of the unofficial support for the Pittman silver loan resolution has come from white metal producers. Many bankers, businessmen and brokers have pointed out that to dump more silver into China will further depress the value of the white metal in the world markets.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, is quoted by the *Kuo Min* news agency, as having expressed great interest when interviewed regarding the resolution of the Executive Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce calling upon the national committees and members of the International Chamber to urge their governments to take the silver problem into early consideration. He stated that if an international conference on silver should be held, the National Government would be ready to participate, and would co-operate in any realistic measures leading to the stabilization of the value of silver.

India's Relation to Silver

In presenting his budget, Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, described as an "astonishing proposition" the suggestion that India should discontinue sales of silver while the fresh output from the world's mines continued without interruption. Sir George emphasized that the fall in the price of silver was part of a much wider movement, and that the more he studied the matter, the more he was convinced that silver could not be dealt with successfully in isolation.

If an interational silver conference were held, Sir George added, it would be of far greater value to the world if it could also deal with all those other factors in the present world situation which might be affected by international co-operation.

A recent report from Mexico City stated that a big silver mine at Matehuala, employing 1,600 men, had been closed as a result of the silver crisis. The low price of silver placed the mine in financial difficulties and the resources of the Company are now exhausted.

Chancellor Snowden Gives Views on Silver

When questioned on the subject of silver in the House of Commons Feb. 26, Mr. Snowden, Chanceller of the Exchequer, repeated his previous assurance that he would give careful consideration to any practicable proposals for stabilization which might be submitted. He reiterated his opinion, however, that it would be difficult to deal with silver effectively except as part of the wider problem of general price stalilization.

Who Tried to Bomb Mr. Rover?

The *Moscow News*, weekly newspaper in the English language published in the Soviet capital, carried a report in one of the recent numbers alleging that an attempt had been made to bomb V. Rover, local representative of the Soviet *Tass* news agency. The account stated that the bomb was found in a motor car standing in front of Mr. Rover's house. It was wrapped in a newspaper and in addition to the bomb there was a letter written in English and addressed to Mr. Rover stating, "congratulations on your New Year gift." The report in the Moscow newspaper also alleged that many posters had been put up on the streets in Shanghai advocating the murder of Soviet citizens, some of the posters allegedly containing full names and addresses of local Soviet residents. Although the foregoing report apparently had been telegraphed to Moscow from Shanghai, nothing has appeared in any of the local Shanghai newspapers regarding the alleged attack on Mr. Rover, the Soviet correspondent, who, according to the telephone directory, resides at 18 Carter Road in the International Settlement.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. VIII

SYLLABLES

The Chinese language may be considered as monosyllabic. This is a great help to the student and relieves him of many perplexing problems of pronunciation. Altho the Chinese language may be considered as monosyllabic there are times when an intermedial vowel is evident and then the syllable really becomes a disyllable. The Chinese as a rule take no account of this and the foreigners have followed in the path of the Chinese.

To assist us in analyzing these syllables we separate each syllable into two parts. The first part of the syllable may be termed the initial, for it is the sound one hears first; and the second part may be called the final, for it is the sound one hears at the close of the syllable. In cases where there is an intermedial vowel, the vowel becomes part of the final sound. This method of analyzing sounds is the best and most convenient method yet found of classifying these syllables heard in the Chinese language.

The initial sound is usually a consonant sound; the only exception to this rule is when the initial sound is a vowel. The final sounds are vowel sounds except when the vowel is followed by the short n or long n. By short n we have reference to the n as pronounced in "sin." And by the long n we have reference to a nasal n, as the ng in "sing." All syllables in Mandarin end with a vowel, with the exception of those ending in short or long n. There are a large number of dialects that have syllables ending with t, p, m, k, etc. In our study, we have only taken the Mandarin syllables into consideration.

One of the most remarkable and pleasant surprises in store for the student of Mandarin is the smallness of the number of sounds or syllables in the Chinese language. These will be found on an average of not more 400 separate syllables in any one dialect. From this it is evident that there are from 1 to 75 different characters for each syllable. This may appear rather confusing at first, but later it will be seen to be not only confusing but will be a pleasure and joy. The difficulty disappears as one sees how syllables are joined together to make other words and the endless number of combinations gives one a wide range of words to select from.

Character No. 36 (來²)

To come; in the future.

Pronounced laI

This character now means to come, it expressing the thought that the grain which men eat in order to live comes from heaven. The character represents ears of corn hanging down from the plant. It originally referred to a sort of bearded barley used extensively as food during the Chou dynasty.

Character No. 37 (去⁴)

To go away; leave; dismiss; depart, also to die.

Pronounced tʃy

The character 去 represents an empty vessel and the cover of the vessel. Hence the idea of removal, to empty, leave, lay aside, etc. The ideas of which may be gathered from the removal of the cover of a vessel and of its contents having been removed.

Character No. 38 (了³)

Done, finished completed, past, over, fixed concluded. A sign of the past tense. Also used as a final particle.

Pronounced liaV

The character represents a child that has been mutilated. The charactor was very easily written and was considered of no great use. It was therefore borrowed for the common suffix used to denote the part tense, or end of a sentence.

Character No. 39 (說⁵)

To speak, talk, tell, say, converse, or explain

Pronounced ʃo'

The radical 言 meaning words and the phonetic 兌 meaning to speak or rejoice combined express the idea of conversing freely one with another.

Character No. 40 (話⁴)

Speech, talk, discourse, words, a language

Pronounced Ruɔ:

The radical 言 meaning words combined with 舌 the tongue will readily give the idea of speech, a discourse.

VOCABULARY LIST

51.	來去	laI tʃy—to come and go
52.	來了	laI liaV— has come, came
53.	去了	tʃy liaV—has gone, left, departed
54.	說話	ʃo' Ruɔ:—to talk, to converse
55.	說了	ʃo' liaV—finished with the discourse
56.	有了	iu liaV—have
57.	沒有了	mu iu liaV—none, all gone
58.	不說	pu' ʃo'—will not speak
59.	不來	pu' laI—will not come
60.	不去	pu' tʃy—will not go

SENTENCE WORK

61.	他來了沒有	— Has he come?
62.	他沒有來	— He has not come.
63.	他們來了	— They have come.
64.	我不要去	— I do want to go?
65.	你要不要去	— Do you want to go?
66.	他去了	— He has left.
67.	一個人來了	— One man has come.
68.	兩個人去了	— Two men have left.
69.	甚麼人來了	— Who has come?
70.	甚麼人去	— Who will go?
71.	外國來了	— A foreigners has arrived.
72.	外國話	— A foreign language.
73.	中國話	— The Chinese language.
74.	說外國話	— To speak a foreign language.
75.	說中國話	— To speak Chinese.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

The New Book Trade in Shanghai

BY T. P. YANG

IN Shanghai the book trade is generally divided into the new and old. The old book trade is represented by the Commercial Press, Chung Hua Book Company and a few other old book stores. The new book trade is represented by these book stores operated in the middle section of Foochow Road. About ten to fifteen years ago, the Commercial Press and Chung Hua Book Company practically monopolized the reading world. In the last ten or fifteen years, their business suffered a hard blow at the hands of the new book trade stores. Five reasons will explain the growth of the new establishments.

1. With the advent of the new thought movement, the Commercial Press and Chung Hua Book Company could not meet the need of the reading public.

2. Some book stores were deliberately established for propaganda purposes, not necessarily to meet the need of the reading public. Like some of the book stores that had been closed down in 1930, they had the purpose of fostering the reading of radical literature and to introduce radical ideas into China. When ordered to close down, they opened again under some other names.

3. Some book stores have been established merely for the purpose of making money. To establish a proper book store is not an easy job. Much capital is necessary. Seeing that some of the new book stores made quite a nice profit many others planned and set up their book stores. Few of the new book trade stores possess a printing plant of their own. Their books are printed by job printers under their own supervision.

4. The policies of the Commercial Press and Chung Hua Book Company were very conservative and so oftentimes good and up-to-date manuscripts were not accepted. When accepted, they were often delayed being put into press. So many of those manuscripts were refused banded together and established book stores of their own.

5. Many people, mostly of intellectual class, who had no other work, grouped together and tried to discover a means of livelihood. At the time there were also those who were not satisfied with the government and they joined with these who had nothing to do. They were thus able to achieve their purpose of attacking the government. Of course, book stores of this kind generally did not last long.

How the Business Developed

The first book store of the new era was the Peihsing Book Store (北新書局) with its headquarters first at Peiping in the year 1920. It had many good writers. Among them cauld be mentioned Lu-hsin, now a proletarian writer; Chow Tso-jen, Hsieh Ping-hsin (pseud), and others. In the winter of 1924 when Chang Tso-lin came into Peiping, it was ordered to be closed because of its liberality and progressiveness. At the same time, the headquarter was removed to Shanghai and finally settled down on Foochow Road. Even at present, it still can be counted as the Number One among the new book trade. It has already published more than three hundred books. Next to the Peihsing Book Store is the Kaiming Book Store (開明書店). It is a limited book store and under the management of Chang Hsi-sung, formerly editor of *Ladies Journal* of the Commercial Press. Because of some controversy, Chang left the Commercial Press and started as a publisher himself. Because he is well versed with women's problems there are more books on this topic in his book store than in any other stores. The Crescent Moon Book Store (新月書店), although started a few years ago, occupies quite an important place, in the new book-trade. They have a lot of popular writers. like Hu Shih, Liang Shih-chiu, Hsu Chi-mo, Quentin Pan and others. Their periodical *Crescent Moon*, which had only several hundred circulation at its start, immediately jumped to several thousands as a result of Hu Shih's articles attacking the Kuomintang principles and the government. Generally their books are well sold. The Kuang Hua Book Store (光華書局), perhaps only younger than Peihsing, started its career at Shanghai publishing mostly books on literature and novels. It also has a group of popular writers and has published more than three hundred books.

According to the investigations made by the writer in 1930, there were more than one hundred and fifty book stores in Shanghai, including both the old and the new—those publishing books and those only doing retail business. The above are only a few of the representative ones. As to the World Book Company (世界書局) and Ta Tung (大東書局), they were established earlier than all the other new book trade stores and with much larger capitals too. Their policies were to follow the Commercial Press and Chung Hua Book Company. But as soon as the new book trade came into existence, they immediately changed their policies and tried their best to follow their younger brothers. Although they have achieved something, they are not so popular as the other book stores.

On the business side of all the book stores, generally they all do good business. But success rather depends upon what lines of books they publish. On the whole, in the last year the business of the new book trade was very much depressed. Only a few book stores were able to earn anything. The rest were either just on the brink or in debt. Various reasons accounted for the depression in their business. The principal one is the disturbed condition of the country as a whole. This affected their business very much. Because of the war, their books could not be circulated in the inland places. Shanghai, although a great port and with nearly three million people, is only a small section as compared with China as a whole. So the business done in Shanghai alone is not enough to maintain their business. In the past two years, especially last year, there flourished a big tract of proletariat literature and radical books. Immediately, the local authorities took action. Either the book stores which published those books were forced to close or the books were banned of the privilege of using the Post Office. The books from those book stores which put out the proletariat literature were under strict censorship in the Post Office and bundles after bundles were laid up and confiscated. Even there might be a chance to get through the mail at Shanghai; but as soon as the books reached their destinations, the local authorities there immediately seized the books and confiscated them. Many instances came up last year where books could be sold at Shanghai but were banned in inland places. So the so-called "proletariat literature" hurt the new book trade to quite a large extent.

The majority of the book stores do not have branch offices in the different towns of importance in China. For those which maintain branches, of course the Shanghai central offices would send books to the branches. Those which do not maintain branch offices, have to get some way to sell their books in inland places. The only way is by consignment. Of course each book store has its own regulations governing the sale of books by consignment. But it is a fact that a large number of book stores were not able to collect the money from their local agents. This to some extent has hurt the trade too. The depreciation of silver may be cited as another reason of the decline of the new book trade in Shanghai. The exchange rate in 1930 practically doubled that in 1929. Yet the price of a book cannot be doubled. The trouble lies in the purchasing ability of individuals. A book with a difference of five to ten cents will command the difference of the sale of the books. So with all these reasons the book trade declined as a whole in 1930.

Business is always business. Merchants sought some other ways to remedy the depression. One of the remedies has been to issue periodicals. Last year there was a "periodical wave" in the new book trade. The book stores were simply crazy to put out periodicals. More than twenty new periodicals appeared in the market during the latter half of 1930. The issuing of periodicals at least has a two-fold meaning.

Reading Clubs Organized

The second remedy, aside from issuing periodical literature, has been to organize the reading clubs, with different kinds of privileges to entice the public to join the club. The first one to organize this kind of club in 1930 was Kuang Hua Book Store and it was called Kuang Hua Book Club. Later on there was the Hsien-tai Reading Club of the Hsien-tai Book Store and now there is another one promoted by Crescent Moon Book Store. All these clubs aim to encourage the public to form the habit of reading. But in fact, they are doing business out of it.

Another feature in the new book trade must not be overlooked. Many book stores do not even maintain a store at all. They simply rent a small part of a house and edit the books. As soon as the books come out of the press, they will distribute the books to all the book stores for sale with a fair discount to the agents. So many a time even the agents do not know the addresses of the book stores for whose books they are agents. At the middle and the end of every month, those book stores will send men to their agents to collect the money that has come in through the sale of their books. Last year, besides a few book stores which are old enough and with comparatively enough capital to stand the trade depression, very few book stores earned enough money out of the money they

invested. But book stores which do not maintain stores by themselves generally earned some money. Ta-kiang Book Store (大江書店), a book store of this sort, earned a sum around four thousand dollars at the end of 1930.

Generally those book stores which put out textbooks do better business than those which do not. In Shanghai the tendency is that as soon as a novel thing comes out, the rest of the trade will follow suit immediately and thus easily kill it before it actually accomplishes anything. To compile textbooks needs specialists. Many book stores have tried but have failed. So only a few of the new book trade stores are able to maintain this line. Like Kaiming, Peihsing and World Book Company all are endeavoring to go along this line and so their business generally is better than the others.

The outlook for the book trade this year is rather pessimistic. Although China has now changed its calendar and the government is trying its best to exert its influence upon the people to adopt the new one, in fact, the old one still has a great bearing upon the merchants. It is at this time they wind up all their accounts. As soon as the old new year has passed many of the small book stores will have to close their doors. Unless some substantial means be devised to remedy the situation, the new book trade business this year will even be worse than last year.

Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1931.

China Realty Co. Increases Capital from Tls. 2,000,000 to Tls. 5,000,000

The annual meeting of the China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., was held in Shanghai Feb. 27. The shareholders endorsed the proposal to increase the capital from Tls. 2,000,000 to Tls. 5,000,000. F. W. Sutterle. Sr., chairman of the board, presided.

The business of the company, Mr. Sutterle said, had been operated consistently in the capacity of a realtor, not an investor. The share capital of the company since April 1, 1930, he said, had been turned over more than five times. Stock Exchange records show that sales from April 1, 1930 to February 24, 1931, totalled 1,013,000 shares at a price of Tls. 16,400,000, making an average of Tls. 16.18, while the present market value is about Tls. 18, the reason for this being the present earning power of the shares. During the past 20 years of operation the company's business, had amounted to more than Tls. 100,000,000 and during the past five years, during which period it has been under the Federal Trade Act, the business done had totalled Tls. 66,554,780.

During 1930 the business transacted totalled Tls. 29,294,780, but a transaction involving something between four and one-half and five millions had been carried over into 1931 due to final settlements not having been made and which would make the actual 1930 turnover about Tls.35,000,000. The net profits of the company after allowing for all expenses and charges during 1930 was Tls. 330,682,27. Following the chairman's speech the retiring directors, Messrs. F.W. Sutterle, A. Loomis, F.W. Sutterle, Jr., W.A. Adams, Y. T. Lin and J. B. Davies were re-elected for the ensuing year.

American Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai held its annual meeting Feb. 27. The report of its president, C. H. French, was approved. A new board of directors to serve for the coming year was elected as follows: F. P. Bills, Bills Motors, Fed. Inc. U. S. A.; T. C. Britton, Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U. S. A.; Wm. S. Fleming, Franklin & Allman; C. H. French, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; Chester Fritz, The American Metal Co., Ltd; P. S. Hopkins, Shanghai Power Co.; A. E. Schumacher, Equitable Eastern Banking Corp.; O. G. Steen, The Robert Dollar Co.; E. C. Stocker, The Texas Co. (China) Ltd.; F. J. Twogood, Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.; and E. W. Torrey, National City Bank.

Of the foregoing all were members of the preceding board except Mr. Torrey. Geo. Bronson Rae declined a nomination as a director.

At a meeting of the board of directors Messrs. French, Britton and Torrey were elected president, vice president and treasurer, respectively.

The financial statement, audited by Haskell & Sells, shows a cash balance of $25,995.80. The Chamber has 112 corporate members, 48 individual members and 24 non-resident members.

DIRECT
RADIO
NOW
SERVES
CHINA

TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION AT REASONABLE RATES IS THE BASIS OF ALL TRADE

Radio has brought to China substantial reductions in telegraph rates to foreign countries and, as it has done in many other parts of the world, it is rapidly affording more direct and faster communications.

R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

(Co-operating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

RADIOGRAMS

Via "CGRA"

The Chinese Government Radio Administration
(Ministry of Commuications)

FAST RADIOGRAM SERVICE
to and from
America, Europe, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Singapore, Hawaiian Islands, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Austraiasia, etc.

Messages may be filed at the new

SHANGHAI CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICE
Sassoon House or 7a The Bund
565 Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai

For full information, rates and blank forms, call, write, or telephone (No. 62680 or 10245) our office.

DEFERRED ORDINARY
URGENT NIGHTLETTERS

Radiograms for the important cities of China may also be filed at the above offices.

Accuracy—Speed—Economy—Service

Influences Which Have Produced Leadership in China--An Analysis of Who's Who in China*

BY H. D. LAMSON

THE progress of any nation depends a great deal upon the quality of its leadership. It is of interest, therefore, to know something about the leaders of the nations. Some countries publish a volume of *Who's Who* consisting of short biographie of the best known men in the nation. In this country we have *Who's Who in China* published by *The China Weekly Review*. With a view to finding out something about the leaders of China,—who they are, what provinces produced them, what their education has been, what their occupations are, how old they are,—the writer made an analysis, with the assistance of one of his students, of the 1925 edition of this volume together with the 1927 supplement. The editor states, "This *Who's Who in China* does not contain the biographies of all the *best* men in the Republic of China, but it does attempt to give the names of most of the *best known* men in the country . . . There may be names in the book which might have been omitted, and there are many persons in China whose names should have been included." Many of the officials were obtained from government records in various places. A large number of business and professional men were recommended by readers of the *China Weekly Review*. The returned students list of Tsing Hua College furnished many names of those who had studied in America. All together the analysis includes the names of 566 persons, whose birthplaces by provinces are shown in Table 1.

The foreign-born Chinese include four from Honolulu and one each from Australia, the United States, Java, and Straits Settlement. Of the 566, only two are women both of whom are Cantonese and unmarried. Table 1 shows that Kiangsu leads with 94 men, or 16.6 per cent of the total number. Chekiang follows second with 87 or 15.37 per cent, Then come Kwangtung with 76 or 13.42 per cent, and Hopei with 72 or 12.72 per cent. These four leading provinces together comprise 58.11 per cent of the total number.

Table 1.—Birthplace of Leaders By Provinces

	Province	Number	Per cent
1.	Kiangsu	94	16.60
2.	Chekiang	87	15.37
3.	Kwangtung	76	13.42
4.	Hopei	72	12.72
5.	Fukien	27	4.77
6.	Anhwei	25	4.41
7.	Shantung	23	4.06
8.	Hupeh	22	3.88
9.	Kiangsi	19	3.35
10.	Hunan	16	2.82
11.	Fengtien	15	2.65
12.	Szechwan	11	1.94
13.	Honan	10	1.76
14.	Yunnan	6	1.06
15.	Kwangsi	6	1.06
16.	Shansi	5	0.88
17.	Kweichow	4	0.71
18.	Kirin	4	0.71
19.	Shensi	3	0.53
20.	Mongolia	1	0.17
21.	Foreign born	9	1.58
22.	Not stated	31	5.55
	Total	566	100.00%

There is a considerable drop between the fourth and fifth, Hopei and Fukien, from 72 to 27, or percentages of from 12.72 to 4.77. It will be noted that there are none recorded from Tibet, Sinkiang, Outer Mongolia, Suiyuan, Chahar, Jehol, Heilungkiang, or Kansu,—all outlying districts far from the center of things.

While Table 1 gives us the relative position of the provinces according to the number of leaders produced, yet it takes no account of the differences in population between these provinces. The more accurate way to judge the comparative position is to figure the number of leaders produced in relation to a unit of population of the respective districts. In Table 2 we have worked out the figures for each province and arranged them in a new order according to the number of leaders produced per million of the population of each province. (The population figures used in computing these ratios are those given in an article by H. P. Howard in *The China Critic* for June 20, 1929, page 494.)

Table 2.—Number of Leaders Born in Provinces Per Million of the Population of Each

	Province	Leaders Per Million
1.	Chekiang	4.21
2.	Kiangsu	2.61
3.	Hopei	2.28
4.	Kwangtung	2.06
5.	Fukien	1.58
6.	Anhwei	1.15
7.	Fengtien	1.00
8.	Hupeh	0.76
9.	Kiangsi	0.68
10.	Shantung	0.66
11.	Kirin	0.59
12.	Yunnan	0.544
13.	Kwangsi	0.540
14.	Shansi	0.41
15.	Hunan	0.39
16.	Kweichow	0.34
17.	Honan	0.28
18.	Shensi	0.25
19.	Szechwan	0.17

While the first four provinces in Table 2 are the same ones as we find in the first four in Table 1, the order is somewhat changed in Table 2. Thus we see in the latter that Chekiang takes easily the lead of all districts in China, having 4.21 persons included in *Who's Who* per million of inhabitants. In this province, out of 87 persons, 41 are from the three cities,—Ningpo (16), Hangchow (15), and Shaohsing (10). These three cities contribute 47 per cent of the total number in the province.

The next in Table 2 is Kiangsu with 2.61 persons per million. Although this province leads in absolute numbers, yet relative to population it falls considerably behind Chekiang, for the latter has 87 out about twenty millions, while the former has only 94 out of about thirty-six million people. In Kiangsu, out of 94 leaders, 58, or 61.7 per cent were reported as being born in the three cities of Shanghai (34), Soochow (13), and Wusih (11). Nanking only furnished two leaders.

Hopei (old Chihli) comes third in Table 2 with the ratio of 2.28 per million. Out of 72 representatives in *Who's Who* born in this province, 43, or nearly sixty per cent were born in the two cities of Tientsin (34) and Peiping (9).

Kwangtung, which comes third in absolute numbers, comes fourth in the ratio table, with 2.06 per million. Of the 76 persons 18 were born in Canton, and four in Hongkong, together comprising about 29 per cent of the provincial total. It is interesting to note the geographical distribution of these four leading provinces:—Hopei in the extreme north, Kwangtung in the extreme south, and in the extreme east—central Chekiang and Kiangsu.

The fifth place is occupied in both Table 1 and Table 2 by Fukien, with a ratio of 1.58 per million. Of the 27 persons, seven or approximately one-fourth were born in Foochow. The first five provinces are all on the seacoast and include the great ports of Canton, Hongkong, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Tientsin. Now that the capital has moved from Hopei province, which was for so long the cultural and political center of China, it may be that future editions of *Who's Who* will witness a decline in the position of this province, although not of course for some time. Under the old regime many leaders and men of ability sought the vicinity of old Peking and gave their children (some of whom are now in this volume) a good

*This interesting and significant analysis of the influences which have produced leadership in China, appeared originally in the November 20 number of The China Critic and was based on the 1925 edition of Who's Who in China. The article takes on added interest due to the early publication of the fourth edition of Who's Who which will be ready for distribution this month, and which will contain the biographical sketches of more than 1,200 Chinese leaders.

Would You Like to Make the Acquaintance of 1,200 Leading Chinese Men and Women?

Of course you would—and the opportunity is now available through the publication of the Fourth Edition of "Who Who in China," the most complete and most useful book of the kind ever published in the Chinese Republic.

The original publication of the first edition of this book more than ten years ago was inspired by a desire to become acquainted with the men and women who were at that time responsible for affairs in the Republic. Since that time the book has grown until the present edition, the consummation of three years of work, will contain the pictures and biographical sketches and latest addresses of some 1,200 men and women of China—leaders in the fields of business, finance, education, government service, the professions, etc.

The Men and Women You Will Want To Know and the Men and Women Whom You Should Know!

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true in China where peoples of different races, civilizations, nationalities and customs come in contact. Aside from the interest of foreigners in this volume, it is also of interest to the Chinese people because it acquaints them with the men and women who are directly responsible for developments in their own country.

The Fourth Edition of Who' Who in China will shortly be available at all recognized book stores at the price of $12 a copy. But by ordering immediately, using the attached coupon, a copy may be obtained for $10, including postage.

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

.....*1931.*

Please enter order for.....copies of "Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....

Address.....

education and other opportunities for distinguishing themselves. No doubt Kiangsu will profit at the expense of Hopei in this matter, now that the capital is in Nanking. This fact will draw persons to the latter city and to Shanghai who formerly went to Hopei. These changes will not be evident for some years since it takes time for the next generation to grow up.

Anhwei takes sixth place in both the absolute number and the ratio tables, with 1.15 per million in the latter. Shantung, which comes seventh in Table I falls to tenth place in the ratio list, having but 0.66 per million of population in *Who's Who*. This province is densely populated and doubtless suffered by being so close to Peiping and in between Kiangsu and Hopei. It has also been subject to periodic floods and droughts making it less attractive than some other places. Of course Hopei province is also subject to these calamities, but it had until recently the compensating attraction of the national capital within its borders.

Hupeh takes eighth place in both tables, with 22 men and a ratio of 0.76 per million. Kiangsi follows in both tables in the ninth place, with nineteen representatives and Nanchang five, making a total of eleven or about 58 per cent for these two cities. Kiukiang is on the Yangtze River and Nanchang on the end of the railway connecting with the river. The presence or absence of good transporation facilities is a very important factor in the explanation of the progress or backwardness of any district.

Liaoning (Fengtien), although eleventh in the absolute number list with fifteen distinguished persons, jumps up to seventh position in Table 2, dislodging Shantung on the ratio basis. Liaoning has the ratio of one per million, on the basis of a population of fifteen million. This province is well supplied with railway facilities, and has furnished considerable military and government leadership.

Hunan, which stands tenth in Table 1 with sixteen persons, drops to fifteenth place in the second table, with a ratio of only 0.39 per million. Changsha furnishes onehalf of these.

Szechwan has eleven leaders included in *Who's Who* and stands twelfth in point of total number, but drops to last place, nineteenth, in the ratio list with 0.17.

Honan has ten and stands thirteenth in the first list, but drops to seventeenth place on the ratio basis, having 0.28 per million.

Yunnan jumps from fourteenth to twelfth in the second table, with a ratio of 0.544. Kwangsi is just slightly behind Yunnan on the ratio basis, with 0.540.

Shansi, which has only five representatives and stands sixteenth in the absolute numbers, comes up to fourteenth in ratio column with 0.41 per million inhabitants. Kweichow, another isolated southern province along with Kwangsi and Yunnan, has four leaders and stands seventeenth, but in the ratio advances to sixteenth having 0.34 per million.

Jumping to the extreme north, we find Kirin in Manchuria producing four men, standing eighteenth among the provinces according to numbers produced, but advancing to eleventh place on the ratio basis, because of its small population. It has 0.59 per million. The Chinese Eastern Railway runs through this province. Harbin is here.

Shensi stands nineteenth in point of number of leaders in *Who' Who*, producing three. In Table two she is next to the last with 0.25.

Glancing at Table 2 and at a map of China, we observe that the provinces which stand lowest in the list, Kansu, Szechwan, Shensi are way in the interior. Kansu and Shensi are not in very attractive regions geographically. Szechwan is fertile and supports a dense population, but produces relatively few leaders for inclusion in the volume under discussion. Whether this is due to traditional self-sufficiency, aloofness and spirit of independence of these people in the Red Basin, or because of the lack of eductional facilities, or because their leaders are so far away from the compilers of *Who's Who*, as to be unknown, the writer will not venture to make any categorical statement. The geographical position doubtless has a great deal to do with it. If we continue up the list in Table 2 we see that Honan, Kweichow, Hunan, Shansi, Kwangsi,Yunnan and Kirin are either somewhat inland or remote from the most progressive centers and leading coastal regions. Hupeh and Kiangsi are in somewhat better geographical position because the Yangtze River touches them vitally, and because they include the great Wuhan cities and Kiukiang.

Occupational Distribution.—InTable 3 we have presented the occupational distribution of the 566 persons. The prominence of political and military affairs in China during the last two decades has undoubtedly given undue prominence to the leaders in these professions. In more peaceful times the preponderance of these two classes of occupations would probably not be so great. Government officials head the list with a total of 138 persons, or 24.36 per cent of the total,—nearly one-fourth. Military and naval leaders come next with 110 representatives, comprising nearly one-fifth of the total. These first two callings together make up 43.76 per cent of the total. If we add to these two classes the 46 diplomats, who are also government officials, and who stand fifth in the list and who make up 8.09 per cent of the 566, we shall then have slightly more than one-half of all the inclusions in the analysis included in this governmental division of vocations,—governmental officers, military and naval men, and diplomats. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at in a country wherein such momentous changes have been taking place both in internal government and in foreign relations.

Table 3.—Occupational Distribution

	Occupation	Number	Per cent
1.	Government officers	138	24.36
2.	Military and naval	110	19.40
3.	Educators	94	16.60
4.	Business men	76	13.40
5.	Diplomats	46	8.09
6.	Engineers	36	6.50
7.	Judiciary	16	2.86
8.	Journalists	11	1.94
9.	Literary men	11	1.94
10.	Lawyers	8	1.40
11.	Physicians	8	1.40
12.	Social Workers	4	0.71
13.	Aviators	3	0.53
14.	Preachers	2	0.35
15.	Architects	2	0.35
16.	Librarian	1	0.17
	Total	566	100.00%

Educators come third in the list with 94 men or 16.6 per cent. Then follow business men with 76 or 13.4 per cent. We have already mentioned diplomats who occupy fifth place. Engineers occupy a modest place with only 36 representatives, or 6.5 per cent. The legal profession is present with sixteen judges and eight lawyers, together comprising 4.26 per cent of all occupations. Journalists and literary men each have eleven persons, together adding to 3.88 per cent of the total. Physicians, social workers, aviators, preachers string along toward the end, with one lone librarian at the bottom. Doubtless he would classify with the educators. There seems to be an absence of scientists. Some are included in educators, and others would be found among the engineers. Scientific research in China has hardly reached the stage where men become outstanding in that field in large numbers. It is much easier to be included in *Who's Who* by being a general or an official. One might wish for more architects of distinction to construct the buildings of New China, and for more outstanding clergymen for the religious and spiritual leadership. Aviators will doubtless increase rapidly and soon we shall have Peiping-to-Paris and Shanghai-to-Seattle non-stop flights, as well as those marathon refueling nightmares above our heads.

Table 4 presents the details of the occupations, province by province. Chekiang and Kwangtung lead in the number of government officers, with 23 each. Kiangsu and Hopei come next with 18 and 17 respectively. These four provinces furnish 58.6 per cent of government officers according to *Who's Who*, other provinces trailing on with from one to eight officers. Hopei seems to be far ahead of all the others in military and naval men, having 27 in this general class. The nearest competitor is Shantung with eleven. Outside of Hopei, this class of occupations seems to be more evenly distributed among the provinces than any calling. In education, Chekiang leads with 21 men, while Kiangsu is a close second with 17 men. Hopei comes third with eleven.

In business men, Chekiang leads again, with seventeen, while Kwangtung and Kiangsu tie for second place with sixteen each. Fukien follows with five. In diplomatic service, Kiangsu leads with eleven men, then Kwangtung with nine, and Chekiang with eight. Hopei

has five. Kiangsu leads in engineers having nine, but is followed a close second with eight persons from Kwangtung, and Hupeh each have two persons. Kiangsu has five journalists in *Who's Who* while Chekiang and Kwangtung have two each.

Table 4.—Occupational Distribution By Birthplace: Who's Who

Province	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*	*q*
Kiangsu	18	5	17	16	11	9	2	5	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	94
Chekiang	23	3	21	17	8	5	7	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	87
Kwangtung	23	5	7	16	9	8	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Hopei	17	27	11	1	5	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	72
Fukien	7	5	1	5	3	2	....	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	27
Anhwei	8	9	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Shantung	6	11	1	..	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23
Hupeh	5	6	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Kiangsi	3	4	6	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Hunan	2	4	5	1	1	2	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Fengtien	4	8	2	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Szechwan	3	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Honan	1	4	3	..	.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Kwangsi	1	4	1	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yunnan	3	3	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Shansi	2	1	1	..	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kweichow	2	2	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kirin	3	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shensi	1	1	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mongolia	1	....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Honolulu	..	....	2	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Australia	..	....	1	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
U. S. A.	..	....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Java	..	....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Straits Settlmt.	..	....	1	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"Abroad"	1	....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Not Stated	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unclassified	4	3	6	4	3	....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	23
Total	138	110	94	76	46	36	16	11	8	8	8	4	3	2	2	1	566

a—Officials
b—Military and naval,
c—Educaters,
d—Business men,
e—Diplomats,
f—Engineers,
g—Judges,
h—Journalists,
i—Literary men,
j—Lawyers,
k—Physicians,
l—Social workers,
m—Aviators,
n—Preachers,
o—Architects,
p—Librarian,
q—Total.

As for literary men, Kiangsu again heads the provinces with six, the nearest rival being Kwangtung with two. To sum up, Kiangsu leads in number of diplomats, engineers, journalists, literary men and physicians; Chekiang leads in educators, business men, judges, and ties Kwangtung for government officers; Hopei leads in mili- of categories, thirteen.

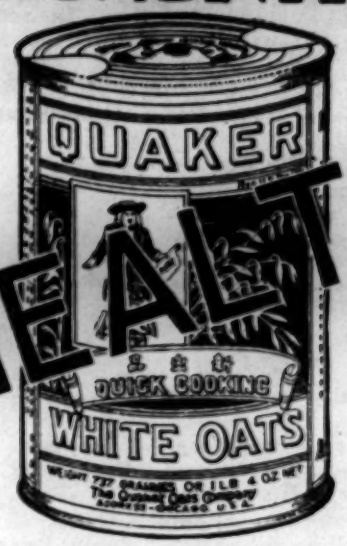
Education of leaders in Who's Who.—Of the 566 per- tary men, and in having representatives in the number sons, 195, or 34 per cent received all of their education in China, while 325 or 57.4 per cent received some education in one or more foreign countries. Table five shows the distribution by nations.

Table 5.—Countries in Which Leaders Studied

Countries	Number	Per cent
China	195	34.4
United States	153	27.0
Japan	21	16.1
England	27	4.8
France	8	1.5
Germany	3	0.5
Belgium	2	0.4
Russia	1	0.2
Singapore	1	0.2
Switzerland	1	0.2
U.S.A. and England	8	1.5
U.S.A. and Japan	6	1.0
Germany and Japan	6	1.0
More than 3 nations	18	3.1
China apprentice	4	0.7
Not stated	42	7.4
Total	566	100.0%

The United States leads the list of places in which foreign education was secured, with 153, or 27 per cent. Then follows Japan with 91, or 16 per cent. England is

THE FOUNDATION of HEALTH



Give children Quaker Oats daily to build up a foundation of health.

Quaker Oats builds sinewy muscles, promotes growth and general health and creates a strong, enduring physique.

There are now two kinds of Quaker Oats—Regular and Quick Cooking. The same nourishment in both. Take your choice.

Obtainable at provision stores everywhere

Trusted for Over 50 Years

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Quaker Oats

next having 27 representatives whose education in foreign countries was secured solely in that nation. France has eight, Germany three, Belgium two. Russia, Switzerland, and Singapore each have one. Some leaders in *Who's Who* have studied in more than one foreign country. For example, eight have studied both in England and in the United States in addition to the figures given for those countries separatively. Six have been for education to both Japan and the United States, while another six have been to both Germany and Japan. In addition to all these, eighteen have studied in three or more foreign countries.

Of the 91 Chinese leaders included in *Who's Who* who have studied in Japan, the following places are represented:

Japanese Officers' Military Academy ..	13
Waseda University	12
Imperial University	10
Military Cadets Academy	9
Law College of Tokyo University	6
Japanese Imperial Military Academy ..	4
Central University	3
Not stated	20
Other places	14
Total	91

Many of the outstanding military men in China are returned students from Japan. Early modern educators are also students from Japan.

Of those 195 educated only in China, 35 were educated under the Imperial system; 26 in Peiyang Military College, or Academy; 20 under private tutors; 13 in Confucian schools, 12 in Paotingfu Military Academy; five kong, Peiyang Naval Academy. Four each went to St. each in Peiyang University, Queen's College in Hong-John's University, Imperial University, Nanyang University, Peking College of Law, Shankhaikwan Military Academy; three each in Tung Wen College in Shanghai, and Soochow University. The remainder are scattered through various other institutions in China.

About two-thirds of the leaders in the *Who's Who* enjoyed the advantages of training abroad in one or more countries, and one-third received all of their education within the borders of China. Of those remaining in China a large part received either a military or an "old style" education. A few attended modern colleges, but those desiring graduate training in special fields had to go abroad for such work. As the universities in China develop, a larger proportion of ambitious young persons will be enabled to obtain their advanced degrees without the expense of going abroad.

Table 6 —Age Distribution Of China's Leaders

Age Grouping	Cases	Percentage
Under age 30	2	0.34
30 to 34 inclusive	38	6.70
35 „ 39 „	67	11.82
40 „ 44 „	97	17.12
45 „ 49 „	100	17.65
50 „ 54 „	82	14.47
55 „ 59 „	51	9.00
60 „ 64 „	36	6.35
65 „ 69 „	19	3.35
70 „ 74 „	13	2.28
75 „ 79 „	2	0.35
80 „ 84 „	4	0.70
Age unknown	55	9.87
Total	5.66	100.00%

The youngest recorded is 29 and the oldest 83. The mode of the ages is 49 having 28 persons at that age. The means of 511 persons whose ages are known is 48.21 years. The age group having the highest number of persons is the group aged 45-49 inclusive, which has one hundred persons in it, or 17.65 per cent of the total. The men whose ages are under fifty comprise 53.63 per cent of the total number, more than half. It may be observed that in this volume the well-known persons of China are rather young. The number in the fifties is 133 or 23.47 per cent; in the sixties there are 55 persons, or about ten per cent; whereas in the forties there are 197 members, or about 35 per cent; while in the thirties there are 95 leaders or about eighteen per cent. Whether the comparatively few men in the sixties, and the fact that there are fewer in the fifties than the forties, is due to a lower span of life on the average in China than in other countries: or due to a tradition of early retirement from active life; or to the fact that many older leaders found themselves out of harmony with the spirit and unequal to the demands of the new Republic;—is a question which cannot be answered categorically. No doubt all these factors enter into the situation. We have no hesitation in pointing out that the present leaders of China are, in the main, young men, when compared to those in the highest positions of influence and authority in some other nations. The social and political revolution which has been going on since 1911 has demanded a different type of person with different education and outlook. It was easier for the young men to take up the tasks than for the older ones to change their ways. It will be interesting to analyze future editions of *Who's Who in China* with a view to studying whatever changes may be taking place in the age distribution, the education, the occupationa distribution, and the geographic point of origin of the leading men in this great Republic.

Chinese Commercial Establishments May Not Operate Savings Banks

A recent order by the Ministry of Finance forbids ordinary commercial firms to operate savings departments and societies, the order including societies whose capital is mostly Chinese, regardless of whether they are under foreign registry. The Shanghai stores and firms named in the communication are: A. B. C. Company, Sun Sun Department Store, Tai Tung Book Company. Great Eastern Dispensary, Great China Dispensaries, Oriental Savings Association of Shanghai, You Hwa Savings Bank, Sincere Company, and Wing On Company.

The order mentions that although the Sincere and Wing On companies are registered in Hongkong they were organized with Chinese capital and should be subject to Chinese law.

"The stores concerned are hereby ordered to stop receiving deposits at once," the communication says, "and are further ordered to restore within one month all funds taken in this manner."

The savings departments of the Great China and Great Eastern Dispensaries, which were operated under the supervision of the late Huang Tso-chiu, proprietor of the Day and Night bank, which went bankrupt upon his death, is known as "The Savings Society of the Virtue of Beauty." "Members" were given discounts on cosmetics which the dispensaries manufactured.

"White Australia" Attitude Breaks Down

A recent *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo stated that the principle of "White Australia" will be modified in the near future and non-white laborers, who have hitherto been barred from the Commonwealth, will be brought over to Australia to be employed in the development of the huge virgin area in the interior. The Australian Federal Government is stated to be considering a policy of allowing the immigration of a limited number of Chinese and Japanese laborers to the Commonwealth to be employed in this colonization work as one means of coping with the existing financial difficulties. Confirmation of the report is stated to be keenly awaited by interested circles in Japan.

90 Chinese Students Pass Japanese Cadet Examinations

An announcement was made by the Japanese War Office at Tokyo last week that 90 Chinese students out of a total of 100 candidates had succeeded in the entrance examination to the military cadets school. Sons of the late General Yang Yu-ting and General Chi Hsih-yuan, were among the successful candidates. Only fifteen candidates out of the 40 recommended by the National Government succeeded in passing the examination.

Shao Li-tse Mentioned as Chairman of Anhwei Government

A recent Nanking dispatch to the Hankow *Herald* stated that Shao Li-tse, a noted writer and at present Chief Secretary at the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters may be appointed as Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government. The present Governor of Anhwei is General Chen Tiao-yuan and it is reported that he will be transferred to the post of Inspector-General of Military Training.

私立

中華會計函授學校常年招生

校址上海新閘路九十八號

函索章程附郵四分

Charm and Daintiness

are marvellously accentuated by the fragrance of "4711 Eau de Cologne. Sprinkle some "4711" on your handkerchief and dab on temples and forehead when tired. It will instantly refresh and revive. A little "4711" evaporated in a saucer sweetens and purifies the atmosphere.

Always say "4711" Eau de Cologne. Always look for the Blue and Gold Label your mark of guarantee.

No. 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne

734

When You Think of Paint Think of Campbell

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

WHY NOT COME AND TRY

THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT

201 Szechuen Road

We serve First class European meals at moderate prices, From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

Quick Lunch at 65 cents

Regular meals from 70 cents to $1.20

Short order ANY STYLE

Special a la carte services are also maintained

Afternoon tea and pan-cakes our specialty

WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Central Bank to Open in Tientsin

According to a *Kuomin* report from Tientsin on Feb. 27, preparations are being made to open a branch of the Central Bank of China in that city shortly.

Postal Service and Railways Had Large War Losses

A report of the Ministry of Communications on Feb. 27 stated that the Chinese Postal Service lost $2,000,000 and the Ministry of Railways estimated its losses at $73,-300,000 because of the civil war situation in 1930.

New Observatory in Mukden

The Meteorological Observatory, which has been under construction in Shenyang (Mukden) for several months, will be completed before the end of the present year, according to a *Kuomin* report from Mukden on Feb. 27. It will cost about $250,000.

New Radio Stations for the Border Districts

The Ministry of Communications placed orders in Shanghai on March 1 for the immediate construction of apparatus for seven new radio stations to be established in China's border districts. Two stations will be established in Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang, three in central and southern Kweichow and two in Szechuen. The apparatus will be built in a Shanghai factory controlled by the Ministry.

Would Establish Model Villages for Care of War Veterans

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, on Feb. 27 announced plans for the early establishment in Nanking of four model villages for the accommodation of disabled war veterans, the project to cost $500,000. It is hoped to have the villages completed within four months. They will contain modern dwellings, assembly halls, schools, hospitals and factories for the manufacture of towels, shoes, hosiery and cotton cloth.

League Communications Officer Arrives in Nanking

Robert de Haas, Director of the Transit and Communications Section of the League of Nations arrived in Nanking on Feb. 26 and immediately conferred with Dr. C. T. Wang, T. V. Soong and President Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. de Haas' trip to China was in response to an invitation from the National Government in order to obtain his advice in respect to problems concerning inland waterways, land reclamation and general transportation.

Soviet Increasing Marine Fleet in Far Eastern Waters

A report from Moscow by the German *Transocean-Kuomin* service on Feb. 26 stated that the Soviet mercantile fleet in the Far East will shortly be increased by five steamers of 6,000 tons each which are to be transferred from other lines. Besides, several steamers are now under construction for the Far East in the Leningrad dockyard. Altogether the Soviet fleet in the Far East will be increased during the present year by 16 steamers with a total tonnage of 57,000 tons.

P. W. Kuo Appointed Head of Industrial Bureau

P. W. Kuo, formerly president of National Southeastern University at Nanking, but in recent years a resident of the United States where he served as secretary of the China Institute of America, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information. S. U. Zau, formerly Director of the Bureau, has been made a Counsellor of the Ministry of Industry at Nanking. As director of the Bureau, Dr. Kuo will have charge of the organization of the Chinese Foreign Trade Bureau at Shanghai. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information publishes a monthly magazine devoted to trade information known as the *Chinese Economic Journal.*

Contract Let for New Chungshan Port in South China

Tang Shao-yi, veteran Chinese stateman, who is now District Magistrate of the new Chungshan Model District near Canton, announced on Feb. 28 that the contract for the new port development at Chungshan had been let to the Netherlands Harbor Works, a Dutch concern which also has the contract for the development of the new port at Hulutao on the Gulf of Liaotung in South Manchuria. Mr. Tang stated that he was departing for Canton on March 7 to superintend the work.

Drawings for National Loan

The Ministry of Finance announced on Feb. 24 that public drawing for redemption of part of the principal of the $15 million National Loan of the 14th Year (1925) of the Republic (7th drawing) and the 17th Year (1928) Short Term National Currency Bonds for $30 million (5th drawing) will be held on March 10 at the Shanghai Bankers' Association. The 14th year loan was issued by the Peking regime. Payment of drawn bonds will be made as from March 31 through the Central Bank, the Bank of China or the Bank of Communications.

Move to Restore Finances of Shansi Province

A report from Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi province, on Feb. 24 stated that the reorganized Shansi provincial government had taken steps for the financial rehabilitation of the province. It was decided to petition the Central Government for permission to float a loan of $24,000,-000 for the redemption of Shansi bank notes, now badly depreciated due to the withdrawal of all silver reserves from the province by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, former head of the province and leader in the defunct Northern Miltary Coalition against the Central Government.

Contracts Awarded for Nanking-Hangchow Highway

In order to expedite the completion of the Kiangsu portion of the Nanking-Hangchow Inter-Provincial Highway, the work has been divided into sections and bids opened for their construction. Contracts awarded total nearly $450,000 for 141 kilometres of road and call for completion by the end of April this year. Transportation facilities will be loaned from the Military authorities in the form of light rails, wagons, etc. and will be immediately available to assist in conveying supplies for the road-builders.

Soviet Syndicate May Enter China Oil Market

P. A. Libanoff, agent of the United Petroleum Trust of the U. S. S. R., who has opened an office at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, announced in the course of an interview appearing in the Shanghai Evening Post on March 2 that Soviet Russia may shortly begin the marketing of her petroleum products on an extensive scale in China. Mr. Libanoff stated that he had been negotiating with a Chinese company known as the Kwang Hwa Petroleum Company, Ltd., 3 Museum Road, Shanghai, regarding distributing facilities. He stated it would probably require six months before actual marketing could be arranged.

Government Takes Over More Offices of Foreign Cable Companies

Acting under the instructions of the Ministry of Communications, special deputies of the Tientsin Telegraph Administration took over on Feb. 26 the offices of the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Companies as well as the Peiping-Tientsin-Taku land telegraph lines, which have hitherto been leased to these two Companies. The signboards of the two offices were also replaced with those bearing the name of the Chinese Telegraph Administration. All the old staff have been retained and work is being carried on with the usual despatch and efficiency.

A Peiping message reported that pursuant to the instructions of the Ministry, the Peiping Telegraph Administration has also taken over the Great Northern and Eastern Extension offices at Peiping.

Shanghai Confucian Temple to be Converted into Park

The Confucian Temple and its extensive grounds near the West Gate in the Chinese City is to be converted into a public park, according to plans of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Public Works. Due regard will however be given to all buildings of historic interest within the grounds and such buildings will be preserved. As the temple grounds comprise an area of 32 mow, there is said to be ample room for recreational facilities among which will be included a library and a music hall. It is learnt that the contract for the remodelling work has been awarded to Messers. San Sen for the sum of $9,946.

Claim New Gold Mines Found in Manchuria

A dispatch from Mukden which apeared in *The China Press* (Shanghai) on Feb. 24 stated that the authorities of the Northeastern Provinces had announced the discovery of a number of highly rich gold mines in Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces and their intentions to develop them intensively in the near future. A competent staff of mining engineers have been for some time in the field prospecting and have just sent in a most favorable report about their discovery of rich gold veins in parts of Kirin and Heilungkiang which have been hitherto inaccessible on account of bandit activities. In interviews, government authorities declared their readiness to have troops sent to protect the miners in the bandit ridden areas.

Would Stabilize Currency by Means of New Note Issue

According to a Harbin message appearing in the *Shun Pao*, North Manchuria is about to be flooded with an issue of $21,000,000 worth of Kirin government paper to be known as "Harbin Notes" and issued under the aegis of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. The dispatch in question states that it is the belief of the officials involved that this new note issue will stabilize the North Manchurian money market which has all winter been in a state of profound depression. If present plans are followed it is stated that the probability is that this new note issue will be made by the Mukden government, acting for the northern provincial organ and that it will be used solely for the purchase of soya beans which have become a drug upon the Manchurian markets.

Sun Fo Orders Speed-Up on Nanking-Pukow Train Ferry

By order of Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, engineering work on the new train ferry service between Hsiakwan-Pukow must be hastened. In order that the program for through communications between the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways may be carried out as soon as possible, it is expected that the work of construction will be completed by March next year. Engineering work on the train ferry was initiated on December 1st last year. Since then work has been in progress at both ends of the service at Hsiakwan and Pukow. The structure is designed to carry complete trains of 10 locomotives and cars to or from the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways.

Railways Affected by Slump in Value of Silver

According to a report by the *Kuomin* news agency on Feb. 27 the slump in the value of silver has placed a heavy burden on the Chinese Government Railways due to the fact that most of the foreign obligations of the railways are payable in gold. Citing the Shanghai-Nanking line as an example the report stated with only $3,000,000 available above current expenses, the line is faced with expenditures amounting to $13,000,000 for redemption charges on loans and payments on recent purchases of locomotives, machinery, etc. As a result the road is faced with a deficit of $10,000,000 unless measures can be devised to solve the situation.

The Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 27 petitioned the Ministry of Railways, urging that the surtaxes on goods shipped on the railways be removed on the ground that they constitute a serious impediment to trade and are illegal.

"Balashin Sai"

This Wonderful Balishin Sai is very effective in curing the following diseases such as:—

Cough, Indigestion, Nauseating, Vomiting Increased Salivation, Furred tongue, Gum-boils, Foul breathing, Continuous spitting, Thirstiness, Tiredness, Dizziness, Sea-sickness, and Stomach-ache, etc.

ENG AUN TONG

The Tiger Medical Hall

89 N. Szechuen Road Tel. N. 2736

NORTH CHINA STAR

華北明星

Published every day in the year by the North China Star Co., Inc. (Nevada U. S. A.), 78 Rue Pasteur, French Concession, Tientsin.

Terms of Subscription: Daily, One Month $1.00; Six Months $5.00; One Year $10.00.

All subscriptions payable in advance. For foreign countries the price of postage is added. Advertising rates will be sent upon application.

CHARLES JAMES FOX,
President and Editor
ALEXANDER B. HAYMAN,
Business Manager

Telephones: Editorial, 30830
Business Office, 31162.
Telegraphic and Cable Address:
"STAR" Tientsin.

Would Spend $52,260,000 on Lower Yangtsze

In view of the urgent need for the dredging and improvement of the lower reaches of the Yangtsze River, a conservancy program entailing the expenditure of $52,260,000 for the Woosung-Hankow section of the River has been formulated by the Yangtsze River Conservancy Board under the Ministry of Communications. To raise the necessary funds, the levy of a surtax on goods transported to various ports on the Yangtsze valley is contemplated.

Development of Chinese Shipping on Amur and Ussuri

To develop shipping enterprises on the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, a Harbin Navigation Bureau jointly organized by the Municipal Government and local commercial interests was formally established at Harbin on Feb. 28 with Wang Shih-tse as Director. It has a Board of Directors and a Board of Supervisors, consisting of 5 and 8 members respectively. Admiral Cheng Hung-lieh, Commander of the North-eastern Naval Squadron, is Chairman of the Board of Directors with Wang Yu-tsun and Chang Ting-wen as Vice-Chairmen. Kao Yun-kai and Yin Tsu-yin will serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board.

Military Medical Conference at Nanking on March 1

It is announced at the Ministry of War that a Medical Conference will be convened on March 1st under the auspices of the Military Medical Department to discuss various medical problems relating to the army. The conference will be attended by the Directors of the military hospitals and the base hospitals. It is also reported that the Military Medical Department will be expanded into a Directorate-General to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. The new organ will consist of three bureaus, namely, General Affairs, Training and Medical Affairs. Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Health Bureau of the Ministry of Interior and concurrently Chairman of the National Opium-suppression Commission, is likely to be appointed Director-General.

Legislative Yuan Approves Loan to Silk Interests

The Legislative Yuan, according to a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on March 1, has approved the regulations for a loan of $6,000,000 to Chinese silk interests, the loan to be known as the "20th Year Kiangsu-Chekiang Silk Loan." The loan will bear 6 percent and will be issued at par jointly by the Ministries of Industry and Finance. The bonds, which will be of the bearer variety will be in denominations of $10,000, $1,000 $100 and $10. The regulations stipulate that one-third of the sum must be used for the encouragement of export of Chinese silk, another one-third for the installation of improved machinery for silk filatures and the remaining one-third for the improvement of sericulture in Kiangsu and Chekiang. For the purpose of administering the loan, the regulations provide for the creation of a Silk Industry Board to be composed of nine directors, three nominated by the Ministry of Industry, three by the silk manufacturers of the two provinces and three to be nominated jointly by the Ministry and the silk manufacturers. The loan will be guaranteed by an additional export duty of $22.50 on each picul of yellow or raw silk exported to foreign countries, the proceeds to be remitted monthly to the sinking fund committee. The bonds will be redeemed by semi-annual public drawings.

Admission of Sino-Foreign Firms To Chinese Commerce Chambers

With respect to the question of the admision of Sino-foreign companies to membership in Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters has ruled that such a privilege be denied to firms in which foreign capital predominates. However, any Sino-foreign firm may be granted admission should it fulfil the following three conditions:

1. The major share of its capital is held by Chinese share-holders.
2. The majority of the voting power is in the hands of Chinese.
3. Chinese members predominate on the Board of Directors.

All air mail matter destined for foreign countries from the territory north of Peiping shall in future be carried exclusively by the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, stated an order of the Ministry of Communications to the Directorate-General of Posts. In accordance with the Sino-American Aviation Agreement, the China National Aviation Corporation will undertake the transport of air mail only as far north as Peiping.

A *Kuomin* message from Nanking on Feb. 25 stated that trial flights in the proposed Peiping-Nanking air-mail service were scheduled for March 5 and that the new Junkers planes ordered for the new Euro-Asia service are now being assembled in Shanghai in preparation for trial flights between Peiping and Manchouli early in next April.

French Firm Receives Important Nanking Contract

According to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on Feb. 28, the Nanking Municipal Government has officially announced that the tender for the supply of approximately 38 miles of pipes, with valves, hydrants and other accessories to be used for the construction of an up-to-date water works at Nanking, has been awarded to the Material Technique of Paris. The cost of the contract is estimated to total G. $350,026. In 1929 the National Government decided to construct water works to supply the capital and last year the necessary pumping equipment was ordered from Siemens China Co. On the 16th of this month the Government asked for a public tender for the supply of 60,000 meters of pipes and other equipment. The contract was eventually awarded to the Material Technique, Paris, who acted on behalf of the Pont-a-Mousson Works, a concern which has been in existence for over 70 years and which is claimed to be the largest and leading cast iron pipe manufacturers in the world. The Pont-a-Mousson foundries have supplied pipes for water works to many of the leading cities in Europe, including Brussels, Rome, Vienna, Geneva, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Belgrade and Athens. During the last few years, the Pont-a-Mousson works have spread their activites to the United States, where they supplied the water works at Los Angeles, Detroit, Albany, Rochester and other cities. In the Near and Far East pipes manufactured by the Pont-a-Mousson have been installed in Cairo, Constantinople, Bangkok, Tokyo, Shanghai and elsewhere.

Kao Chi-yi to Conduct Negotiations with Japanese

Kao Chi-yi, Managing-Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, at Tientsin, has received instructions from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to proceed to Mukden to take charge of the negotiations with the Japanese regarding the settlement of problems concerning railway construction in South Manchuria. A report from Mukden by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Feb. 27 stated that there was a "frank exchange of views" between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration and E .Kimura, director of the South Manchurian Railway wherein the general principles were decided upon in respect to the forthcoming conference. The following points, in addition to those outlined in *The Review* on Feb. 28, were mentioned in te *Rengo* report,

1. The form of unofficial conversation or negotiation shall be adopted in conducting the parley between the Mukden authorities and Mr. Kimura for the purpose of treating various railway questions as technical problems.
2. A frank and thorough exchange of opinions shall take place between the Chinese and Japanese delegates to the railway talk. In respecting the stand of each other to the full both parties shall strive to reach a complete solution of the various pending problems which should benefit both China and Japan equally and which shall be in such form as to be absolutely fair and just from any angle.
3. Both parties shall make thorough examination of the various questions in order to see the points where the agreement of views is most difficult.

In the meanwhile, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is said to have told Mr. Kimura that Kao Chi-hui, a prominent Mukden official, who has been specially summoned from Tientsin, would conduct negotiation with Mr. Kimura in the future conversation between the Manchurian Chinese authorities and the S.M.R.

It is said that Mr. Kimura would return to Dairen once in order to receive fresh instructions from the head office and again come up to Mukden in the near future, taking with him a number of railway experts, to continue the conversations wtih Kao Chi-hui and other Chinese officials.

Extensive Improvements Planned for Tientsin-Pukow R. R.

A program of reorganization for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway involving a total expenditure of approximately $9,000,000 was disclosed on Feb. 24 by Chen Yen-chiung, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Mr. Chen, in outlining the program, dwelt upon the urgency of carrying out the proposals and expressed confidence that satisfactory financial arrangements would be made by the Ministry of Railways. With the heavy loss to the Railway as a result of the military campaign last year and the dilapidated condition of the rolling-stock, the purchase of new railway locomotive and coaches and raw material as well as repairs to the workshops, godowns and wharves needed the immediate attention of the Railway Authorities.

Details of the scheme include:—

1. Change of railway sleepers and tracks which will require the purchase of at least 155,000 pieces of wooden sleepers and 160 tons of iron and steel fittings.
2. Repairs to railway bridges—65 tons of steel material.
3. Repairs to railway workshops, godowns and wharves.
4. Purchase of 8 new "Pacific" type locomotives, and 5 each of 1st and 2nd class passenger coaches; and repairs to old rolling-stock.
5. Purchase of machinery parts and accessories.
6. Improvement of the telegraphic and telephone services along the route and opening of a new station at Hsuchow.
7. Increase of railway guards and establishment of a training institute.

To enforce efficient administration, strict vigilance against corrupt practices will be instituted. Any Railway employee found receiving bribes or engaging in corrupt practices, will be immediately handed over to the authorities for punishment.

A delegation representing 72 local civic organizations in Harbin is now in Shenyang (Mukden) for the purpose of petitioning Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for the early construction of the Harbin-Taonan Railway. The delegation suggested that a loan of $10,000,000 be issued, following which Harbin organizations and officials would raise $3,000,000. The new line, passing Chaochowting and Talaiting, would link up the Taonan-Ssupingkai and Taonan-Angangchi railways at Taonan.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Mukden on Feb. 23 stated that the Shenhai Railway Administration had submitted a plan to the provincial governments for the building of a branch line from Chaoyangchen to Fushun, the estimated cost being $2,110,000.

KARAM SYSTEM

The easiest shorthand in the world: America's shortest system. Easy to learn, easy to write. No symbols. Everything in the language is written in the Roman letters and punctuation marks. You can learn Karam System completely in 3 or 4 months and acquire a good speed. American National School of Shorthand Diploma. Write for particulars about home-study course. The only representative for China and Japan—Harbin Business School, Harbin, P.O. Box No. 18.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of NELSON HUGO EWING Deceased	Cause No. Estate No. 119 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of NELSON HUGO EWING, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 14, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CORNELL S. FRANKLIN,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

Shanghai, China.
February 14, 1931.

"OLING"
DISINFECTING FLUID

Kills dangerous germs, insures sanitation & prevents the spread of infectious diseases.

Agents in China:

International Dispensary Co., Limited

581 Foochow Road

五洲大藥房

Men and Events

Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister to China, arrived in Nanking from Peiping, February 26.

C. Chen, formerly connected with the B. A. T., has joined the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

The Yokohama Specie Bank is closing up its branches in Vladivostok, Buenos Aires, Saigon and Tsinan, China.

The marriage took place in Shanghai March 1, of K. G. Wahamaki, Finnish Charge d'Affaires, and Mrs. Anna Chapman.

Ratifications of the agreement in connection with the rendition of the Belgian Concesion at Tientsin were formally exchanged at Nanking February 18.

Chia Mei-hu, a Chinese civilian aviator, received a flying diploma from General Danforth of the United States Army at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 27.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has again protested to the Japanese Government regarding the continued poaching of Japanese fishing boats in China's territorial waters.

Osaka merchants of middle and minor standing are establishing joint trading institute to develop trade in Manchuria. A permanent sample house is being established in Dairen.

General Yen Hsi-shan, the former "model" governor of Shensi, who has recently retired from active politics and has been staying at Dairen, is expected to depart from there for Japan March 10.

The life-size statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, ordered from France by the committee in charge of the Sun Yut-sen Mausoleum Park, arrived in Nanking Feb. 28. It will be placed in the centre of the Park.

The date of the essay-contest of the Chinese Mission to Lepers is reported to have been extended until the end of May. The prizes being offered range from $5 to $50 for the first ten successful contestants.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, arrived in Nanking February 23 and called upon Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Views regarding the extraterritoriality question were exchanged.

Canada last week issued an Order in Council prohibiting imports from Russia of coal, wood-pulp, pulpwood, timber, asbestos and furs. The Canadian Government is convinced that forced labor prevails in the the Soviet timber and coal industries.

Discussions are proceeding between the Nicaraguan Government and Li Shih-chung, Charge d'Affaires at Panama, who has been instructed to initiate discussions regarding a Sino-Nicaraguan treaty. A draft of the proposed treaty has already been agreed on.

To discourage the public from borrowing money from Indian money-lenders at usurious rates of interest, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs has petitioned the Municipal Government for the establishment of a loan department in the Municipal Bank.

Announcement was made by the Chinese authorities in Mukden Feb. 26 that the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway had caused a loss to Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces of $28,000,000 comprising $5,000,000 for Government estates and $23,000,000 for civil property.

A fire occurred on board the British steamer *Khiva* near Dairen last week. The damage was insufficient to delay the steamer, which has in the meantime called at Shanghai and proceeded on its way to London with a party of Chinese naval cadets on board who will receive training in the British navy.

It is reported from Tokyo that Miss Tolstaya, third daughter of Leo Tolstoi, has refused to return to her home country in spite of the Soviet Government order, due to apprehension of the Soviet persecution awaiting her. Miss Tolstoya has decided to live in Japan earning her living by giving Russian lessons.

A message from Taiyuanfu March 2 stated that Shansi troops under the command of General Yang Hsiao-ao have mutinied at Luchow. General Yang was reported to be sending other troops to suppress them; the military headquarters at Taiyuanfu despatched airplanes to assist in the task of suppression.

The American authorities at Peiping end of last month received a letter from the Rev. Bert Nelson and the Rev. K. N. Tvedt, two missionaries who were captured by bandits last October in Honan province dated February 13 which shows them still to be held by the bandits, who now have taken them into Anhui province.

A bonfire composed of a stack of over 3,000 cards of greetings for the lunar new year collected in the course of the last fortnight by the Shanghai Post Office was held on a vacant lot in LunghuaMarch1. This was done in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Communications, which forbade the Post Office to deliver lunar new year cards.

The *China Times* says that the National Government has ordered the Peiping authorities to assess the value of the various Foreign Legation buildings and foreign troop barracks in the former capital so that funds may be raised by the Government for the purchase of such buildings when the foreign Powers remove their Legations to Nanking.

The police at Nanking last week conducted a series of raids on opium dens. Six hundred arrests were made. It is stated that more than 300 persons are to be handed over to the District Court for examination. As the Disirict Court usually handles not more than 10 cases a day, this sudden increase in the number of cases swamped the court machinary.

Col. Chen Shih-tseng was formally sworn in as the Commissioner of Public Safety for the City of Greater Shanghai March 2. The Mayor administered the oath of office on behalf of the Central Government and delivered an address of admonition, after which speeches were made by Dr. Chu, representing the Central Kuomintang, and Yeh Wei-chun.

Word was received in Shanghai during the week that U. S. Consul General Cunningham would not arrive back in Shanghai until some time in April. Consul General Douglas Jenkins, who has been in charge of the American Consulate during the absence of Mr. Cunningham on leave, will remain here until the latter arrives, in order to turn over the post in person.

The Executive Yuan at Nanking has approved the expenditure of $14,420,000 during 1931 for educational and cultural purposes, as submitted by the Ministry of Education. The Central University has been alloted $1,930,000. Next on the list, the Chungshan University will receive $1,530,000. The Central Research Institute will be given $1,320,000.

Advices from Harbin state that hundreds of peasant refugees from Siberian territory continue to enter Manchuria by way of the Three-Rivers District of Heilungkiang province, from which area they are making their way to the Chinese Eastern Railway zone. Almost unanimously these refugess report conditions as becoming increasingly serious in Soviet Russia.

The distinguished Pao Ting decoration (Order of the Precious Tripod) was awarded to 12 high military commanders and 74 brigadier commanders by mandates of the National Government February 28 recognition of meritorious services rendered during the punitive expedition agains the Northern rebels last year and the present campaign for the suppression of the Communists and bandits.

General Andogsky, well known Russian militarist of the old regime who took a prominent part in the Brest Litovsk negotiations with the Germans, but who at the last moment signed a protest against the conditions of the treaty that took Russia out of the Allied ranks in the World War, died at Harbin Feb. 26. In recent years Gen. Andogsky served as professor in the Commercial Institute of Oriental Languages.

Recent telegrams from Peiping indicated that the Very Rev. C. Tierney, Superior of St. Columban's Mission at Kienchang, 30 miles south east of Nanchang, who was captured just at the door of the church at Kienchang on the morning of November 17 by bandits, would be put to death unless a substantial ransom was forthcoming. The British authorities are stated to be making strong representations to the central and provincial governments regarding the matter.

It was not so many years ago that an American Judge ruled that to cut the queue of a Chinese was a cruel and inhuman punishment and could not be allowed. The antithesis of this was seen in Vienna lately where a Chinese vaudeville troop has been giving what is called a "pigtail number," in which they hang by their queues. Later, however, when two members of the troop went to the Chinese Embassy to have their passports prolonged, they were informed that if they wished to extend their stay, they would have to get their queues cut. The secretary of the International Labor Organization made a futile appeal to the Ambassador on the men's behalf.

E. F. Crocker, former fire chief for New York City, passed through Shanghai during the week. He is making his sixth trip round the world.

E. Kann will address the discussion group of the American University Club at the American Club, Monday, March 9, at 7.30 p.m. on the subject of "Silver."

Dzen Wen, a student of Nanyang hospital, was arraigned in the Shanghai district court during the week on a charge of stealing six microscopes, valued at $30,000. The case will be tried next week.

Spring militay maneuvers in which all the North-eastern troops stationed in and around Shenyang will partcipate, are to held at Shenyang (Mukden) March 15. Preparations for the event are being made by a Committee specially appointed by Vice-Commander-in-Chief Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Judge Miltion D. Purdy, who with Mrs. Purdy had been absent from Shanghai for half a year on a tour round the world, arrived back in Shanghai March 1. Immediate preparations were made for convening the sessions of the Court, the docket of which had piled up during the Judge's absence.

The Kailan Mining Administration, which operates large coal mines in North China, has erected a large "Grab" unloading plant on their Za Whei Kong Property, Shanghai side, just above the Arsenal. The new plant has just been put into active service and is capable of unloading steamers at the rate of 300 tons per hour.

An airplane accident occurred in Wuchow, Kuangtung province, March 2, when the *Chukiang* on the Canton-Wuchow air mail and passenger service, when landing at the Wuchow aviation field, suddenly turned a somersault. Both the pilot and passengers escaped with slight injuries. It is stated that the mishap was due to a faulty engine.

Charles Brookhart, son of United States Senator Brookhart of Iowa, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to Bangkok, Siam, where he will take charge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Frank Williams, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Bangkok, will return to the United States on leave.

The Prince of Wales, who is making a "trade boosting" tour of South America, is at present in Chile where he is receiving a great ovation. A *Reuter* dispatch says that he and his party are maintaining most friendly relations with Americans. The Prince in interviews has stated that his tour is not directed against any one country, but is aimed to give a general impetus to England's world trade.

By February 12, the British cruiser *Vindictive* had completed repairs at Chatham Dockyard for a voyage to the China Station with reliefs. The *Vindictive* is coming out to China with half crews for the China gunboats, a relief crew for the surveying ship *Herald*, a few ratings for the depot ship *Medway*, and a submarine draft. She sailed from Plymouth March 12.

The Kentucky and Virginia Leaf Tobacco Company, Inc., Tobacco Trading Company, Mei Hwa Tobacco Company and Union Tobacco Company were awarded judgment for Tls. 172 131.43 against the Foh Chong Cigarette Manufacturing Company by Judge Hyui in the Shanghai District Court February 28. The Foh Chong Cigarette Manufacturing Company was one of the business establishments owned by the Kung Fa Company, headed by the late Wong Tsu-chiu.

The federal court at Los Angeles March 1 acquitted Miss Dorothy Cox and John McClusky of charges of smuggling Chinese across the Mexican bordor into the United States. Miss Cox and Mr. McClusky were able to prove that they had merely chanced to ride in an automobile in which Chinese were being smuggled when they were arrested by immigration agents. The owner of the smuggling car disappeared at the time.

Gen. Shih Seizes Peking-Hankow Railway Rolling Stock

The Directors of the Peking-Hankow railway have memorialised the Ministry of Railways to the effect that General Shih Yu-san up till January 25 had detained 12 locomotives, 27 passenger coaches and 104 freight cars belonging to the railway. Since January 25, it is stated, he has detained a further seven locomotives, 20 passenger coaches and 289 freight cars. At last reports General Shih was in Mukden in conference with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang trying to obtain money for the support of this troops.

The CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. 1, No. 38

March 3, 1931.

EDITORIALS

The Cable Delay Scare

An Amusement Centre or Civic Centre

Foreign or Domestic Loans

When Extrality Fails

The Franco-Italian Naval Compromise

Silver and Britain's Trade

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Beyond the Great Wall
Albert M. Guptill

Developing the Northwest
C. A. Pao

Women in Business
Rose Leibbrand

DEPARTMENTS

FINANCE & TRADE NOTES OF THE WEEK
CHINESE PRESS OPINION RECONSTRUCTION TOPICS
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Price: 20 cents a copy

On Sale At All News Stands Or At The
Offices Of The Publishers

THE CHINESE NATION PUBLISHING CO.

1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor,
Shanghai

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Ocean Romance on a Freighter

Ocean Parade, by Fritjoff Michelson and Leon Byrne; Robert M. McBride & Co., New York, 1930. 275 pages.

Begin as sceptically as one likes, there's something about these tales of adventures before the mast that gets one's attention and holds it. "Ocean Parade" is a tale of adventure told by two American youths just out of college who ship aboard a freighter plying between Portland, Oregon, and ports of the Orient. The book is such a volume as one would imagine might be written by inexperienced authors who had recently had their imagination fired by Joan Lowell and Richard Haliburton.

Despite the categorical assertion in the foreword that "It is true, every blessed word of it except the names of the ship and crew", the judicious reader finds his eyebrows assuming a more and more sceptical arch as he proceeds from adventure to adventure. But even so. Mike and Leon, the co-authors, have made out a good story, and one that is hard to put aside once it is begun.

"Ocean Parade" is a tale of drunken fights, romance, and adventure. The fo'csle of the "West Wanderer", the ship on which the boys embark in their search for "golden shores and sloe-eyed maidens," is the locale for most of the drunken orgies, while Nagoya, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila are the scenes of romance and adventure. Shanghai is the city in which the young wanderers experience their most remarkable predicaments and hair-breadth escapes.

When the ship puts in at Shanghai, the members of the crew scatter to find their individual sources of pleasure. The authors, who have tried to be regular members of the crew but who have somehow failed to overcome completely their handicap of being "educated guys", are not satisfied with visiting bars and ordinary haunts of sailors long separated from female attractions. Mike and Leon decide to visit the Native City.

A one-eyed Chinaman who has a grudge against them lures the youths to a temple which he declares never to be visited by unbelievers. By means of a secret spring the Chinaman opens a trap door in the rear of the temple and conducts the boys into a dark passage. He than snaps the door-lock and disappears. The boys crawl gingerly along the stone passage. Mike, in the lead, puts out his foot and finds nothing. Investigation develops that in the center of the black passage there is a bottomless pit into which the adventurers were supposed to have stumbled—boy, page Mr. E. A. Poe! Like true scouts, the youths are too canny for the villain and elude his trap. They escape from the building and are about to climb a high wall which surrounds the temple when a howling mob of frantic Chinese beset them from the rear. Just as the adventurers are about to be torn to shreds by clawing fingers, their shrill cry for help is answered by a patrol of Uncle Sam's bluejackets, who happen opportunely to be patrolling that spot in the Native City!

The book will probably be exploded before long in much the same manner as Miss Lowell's romance was unmasked. Meanwhile, it makes good reading, particularly for persons who have lived in the places visited by the youthful Munchausens.

G. V. ALLEN

Audree and the Mysteries of the North

Andree's Story. The Complete Record of His Polar Flight, translated from the Swedish by Edward Adams-Ray; The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 389 pages. Illustrated.

A peculiar interest attaches itself to stories of polar travel. Many of us can remember the time of Andree's proposed balloon flight to the North Pole. Its result was swallowed up in the great white mystery of the north until this past year, when there came the discovery of the camp on White Island where the three intrepid men passed their last days. Casual callers at this remote island found all that we can ever know of the illfated expedition.

The present volume is an attempt to collect all data regarding the trip, its preparation, personnel and duration, together with such scientific notes as are acceptable to the ordinary reader. An editorial committee was formed and the next has been handled in a manner to preclude any but the most necessary repetition. That the very pages of diaries could come through polar weather for thirty-three years is almost miraculous, and photographs are even more remarkable when one considers their unprotected condition in the frozen wilderness.

We picked up the book thinking it would be similar to many other stories of Arctic life, though we knew it was an unparalleled adventure of the air, and touched with the special allure of recent discoveries. The book is far more compelling then one would think. The magnificent heroism of the three men, the blank pages of Andree's diary where one can see he had meant later to write the detailed reasons for the abandonment of the balloon, the silently eloquent camp with its clear story of a death and burial before the demise of the other two men,—these details hold us to the pages. When the book is laid down it is with a longing that these brave men might have had the help and power of radio communication, as did the Byrd Expedition. With such aid how different the outcome of the adventure might have been! Some have suggested that the clothing of the party was not of sufficient warmth for life in the Arctic. The fact that both Andree and Fraenkel apparently died suddenly and as though stricken down in the performance of cooking or some "household" duties has caused Stefansson, an Arctic explorer, to come forth with the theory that they were both overcome by carbon monoxide in the tight tent which had its floor sewed in it and was made waterproof to resist weather conditions. Certainly they must have had food as bears were plenty around them and oil was still remaining in their Primus stove after the thirty-three year desolation of the ice-sealed camp.

These men were worthy the honors paid them by their country. Their story, simply told, is an inspiration today.

February 14, 1931. G. B. S.

"Good-Bye to Western Culture"

Goodbye to Western Culture, Some Foot-notes on East and West, by Norman Douglas; Harper and Brothers, New York and London, 1930. 241 pages.

The author of this book read "Mother India", that much-talked-of volume concerning India and her shortcomings. The violent likes and dislikes of Mr. Norman Douglas, roused by Miss Mayo's exposition of Indian frailities urged him to the production of a book full of cold irony, ribald mirth and subtle sarcasm. He pokes fun at Western inconsistencies and has a good time generally at the expense of the smug Caucasian.

The book's key-note is found in the statement—"The business of life is to enjoy one's self; everything else is a mockery." The main question with Mr. Douglas is whether or not the Oriental does not obtain more enjoyment with less fag than the Occidental. He seems fairly sure this is true and knows Western inconsistencies unfit us for much of the criticism poured upon the long-suffering East.

In the course of the book many digressions are made and many subjects are touched, some so lightly as to be only hinted at, others so heavily as to be annihilated as far as our author is concerned. Among these topics are Education, which he calls "a State-controlled manufactory of echoes", Nietzsche's theories, Christianity—as "the most brutal enslaver of women", Socrates, "dog-cult versus cow-cult", and the learning and poise of Orientals. There are many clever and penetrating statements. One concerns "precedent", which he calls "the Englishman's delight, because it saves him the trouble of confonting an emergency."

Mr. Douglas has the name of producing sensational writing. He wishes to preserve it, and his present book will do nothing to destroy such a reputation. If you wish to find a single volume which can please, flatter, embarass, annoy and exasperate you here it is! Surely no one but the author could possibly agree with all the sentiments expressed in this book.

February 10, 1931. G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Journal* of the Association of Chinese and American engineers for January contains a brief historical sketch of the Port of Hulutao. Articles on engineering subjects are contributed by Arthur M. Shaw, E. Gossow, Walter W. Colpitts, William B. Stout and Robert Glenk.

The National Library of Peiping has issued its report for the year ending June, 1930. The report, which is

A Complete Survey Disclosing

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA

requiring months to complete and presented exclusively in the

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

This survey, as conducted by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E. for the Evening Post & Mercury, presents the facts about opium growing in China. Every district has been carefully investigated, the amount and extent of opium cultivation noted, the facts presented for the first time. An amazing revelation of the exact conditions under which opium traffic flourishes.

Start today this series of articles

ONE MAN'S COMMENT FOR TODAY

by H. G. W. Woodhead

An unusual feat of journalism which promises to be one of the most notable contributions in recent years to the resourcefulness of the foreign press in China . . . and a notable contribution to the Chinese people in disclosing to the public eye the character and form of opium traffic.

FOLLOW THIS ABSORBING SERIES OF ARTICLES IN THE EVENING POST & MERCURY

Subscription $15. yearly—outports $20. yearly.

signed by Tsai Yuan-pei, director, and T. L. Yuan, associate director, states that the growth of the library has brought it into intimate contact with many foreign institutions and individuals.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan has issued *The Statistical Monthly* for October 30, 1930. It presents in tabulated form a mass of information of great value to manufacturers and students of economics.

The *Journal* of the American Association of American Women, issued quarterly at Washington, D. C., contains articles in the current issue by Ida M. Tarbell, Chase G. Woodhouse, Judith Clark, Grace Abbott, and others.

Le Bulletin des Missions, published by the abbey of Saint Andre at Bruges, Belgium, contains in the current number an illustrated article on the life and work of Buddhist and Taoist priests in China.

Dollar Line Inaugurates New York-Manila Service

The Dollar liner *President Jackson*, which sailed from San Francisco for the Far East Feb. 27 will be the first vessel to be placed on the New York-Manila run via the Panama Canal.

When the company's liner *President Jackson* arrives at Manila, it will turn round and instead of going to Seattle will sail for San Francisco via Oriental ports and continue on through the Panama Canal to New York. From New York it will sail out to the Orient by the same route.

Increased Bonus Borrowings Available for U. S. War Veterans

Both Houses of Congress end of last week passed over President Hoover's veto the bill permiting war veterans to borrow up to fifty per cent on their bonuses. Secretary Mellon estimates that the Treasury will have to provide one and three-quarter billion dollars to meet the demands which will be made. Nowhere was the fight on the measure so keenly watched as here in China, where several hundred Americans entitled to bonuses reside. It is believed that the great majority of them will apply for loans.

America Now Has Consulate General at Nanking

Word was received from Washington last week that the American Consulate at Nanking has been raised to the status of a Consulate General.

Willys Ruggles Peck, who has been assistant chief of the Far Eastern division of the State Department, is now on his way to Nanking from the United States to take up the post of Consul-General. Concurrently he will be Counsellor of the United States Legation.

Mr. Peck, who is 48 years of age, was educated at the University of California. He was employed for two years as an instructor by the Governor of Chihli and became a Student Interpreter in China in 1906. In 1908 he was appointed Assistant Chinese Secretary to the Legation in Peking, becoming Chinese Secretary four years later.

Mr. Peck served in the Consular Service at Tsingtao, Hankow, Shanghai and Tientsin. He became first Secretary of the Legation in Peking in April, 1926, and in March, 1928, was transferred to Washington, where he was assistant chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs.

Mr. Peck was born of American parents at Tientsin on October 24, 1882. In 1910 he was married to Miss Alice Benton Jones, of Berkeley, California, and they have one daughter, Dalmaris Flagg.

Mrs. and Miss Peck are accompanying the new Consul-General to China.

Trial Flight to Peiping as Preliminary to Regular Service

A Stinson airplane, *Tientsin*, with Nieh Kai-i, Vice-Director of the Operations Department of the China National Aviation Corporation and two other air expects on board took off from the Hungjao aerodrome, Shanghai, on the morning of March 1 enroute for Peiping on a trial survey of the proposed Shanghai-Nanking-Peiping airmail and passenger line.

The present trial flight is expected to lead to the formal inauguration of the Nanking-Peiping air mail and passenger service March 15.

OFORECASTING

SHANGHAI'S TELEPHONE NEEDS

WHEN, as a new subscriber, you are given your telephone, there is entrusted to your use a share in the pole lines, underground cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other unit of the telephone plant. Practically every part of this intricate mechanism has to be in place at the time you demand telephone service.

Shanghai's telephone requirements as they will exist far into the future have to be visualised, and upon this mental picture is imposed the planning of an economical and efficient telephone system.

A great deal of this vast reconstruction programme has already been accomplished. The remainder, combining high-pressure work with meticulous care, is proceeding apace. Every human endeavour is being made to push ahead with the stupendous task.....

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

KNOW WHAT CHINA IS THINKING?

If you want to know the latest news and views of China, the "China Truth" is the paper that should not be missed. Every week, the events in China are explained and commented in our editorial paragraphs. Special articles on Sino-foreign relations appear in every issue, so that our readers will know exactly how China stands with the outside world. "The Truth" does not confine its sphere of activities with conditions in China but publishes timely and interesting articles on world politics.

The news of the week is summarized in every issue of "The Truth" for the benefit of those who cannot follow the news day by day.

Chinese and foreign merchants who wish to expand their business will find an excellent medium of advertising their goods and wares in this Weekly, for it is read by intelligent Chinese and foreigners and reaches all the big cities of the world. Owned and edited by Chinese, our Journal is the only English publish publication in South China.

"The China Truth" comes out every Saturday. Subscription rates: China, Japan, Korea, $4 per quarter, $6 per half year, $10 per annum, Shanghai Dollars. Elsewhere: G$7.50 or £1-10-0. per annum. Postage prepaid.

Advertising rates will be furnished by writing to the Advertising Manager.

THE CHINA TRUTH,
304 KA NAM TONG,
BOX 26.
CANTON, CHINA.

Conference on the People's Livelihood

A Conference on the Peoples Livelihood was held in Shanghai February 22 to 28. One of the outstanding figures at the conference was J. B. Tayler, M. Sc., who presented for discussion a plan based upon the successful operation of 800 rural credit co-operative societies in North China promoted by the Famine Relief Commission.

Both home industry and workshop industry were, in Mr. Tayer's opinion, capable of being co-operatively handled to the benefit of all concerned. He instanced the town of Kaoyang in Chihli, where there is a home weaving industry. Here a local chamber of commerce introduced improved looms from Tientsin, and supplied power-spun yarn. These looms were taken by farmers to their own homes, to be worked when field work did not claim them. The industry has grown to large dimensions and has shown power of adaptation and improvement. There are now a number of jacquard looms in the village and artificial silk is being woven from yarn imported from Europe.

The Pottery Industry

There are two ways of modernizing. Small scale enterprise may be replaced by big factories. But wherever industry does not require centralisation for technical purposes, it is a greater social value for it to develop co-operatively. In Tongshan the two hundred small pottery firms could materially improve their product and their returns by co-operatively obtaining credit for purchasing materials, marketing co-operatively, combining for the establishment of a pottery institute. Subsequently a power station using coal from the nearby hills could be developed. Already power is being used for the turning of wheels, the grinding of glazes, etc.

Another difficulty may occur, namely, whether one can safeguard home industry against sweated conditions. It is notorious in Western countries that it is work which has been put out, or that is done in small shops in the poorer quarters of the cities, in which the conditions have been least satisfactory. Sweated conditions in other countries have arisen where labor has been exploited by contractors or subcontractors who have had the supply of the raw materials in their hands. The organization proposed is on an entirely different basis. The workers are independent, have their own means of credit and access to raw materials, and the marketing organization is conducted by their own agents in their own interests. Provision too has been made in the scheme for the progressive application of science in the industry. This should be guarantee against any possible stagnation which might otherwise relegate the industry to a back-water.

Land Need Not Be Scrapped

In the case of the farmers, the main item in their capital is land, which does not need to be scrapped periodically in order to adopt some new invention. The plan is working in an increasing number of handicraft and small scale industries. It is probably fair to contend that the industry would build up sufficient reserves to be able to secure needed capital through the credit organizations associated with it. The economic problem of the present generation is to integrate production distribution and consumption. The capitalistic organization of industry is perfecting a productive machine which is constantly glutting the market. There is no purpose in making the labor of a few more productive if it only means the unemployment of others. When studied from this broader point of view, it is clear that the improvement of production must be geared in with a better system of distribution, that is, of shared production of industry, and with improvements in the general standard of living. Undoubtedly the plan outlined makes this possible much more readily than the alternative.

For successful application of co-operative principles to other than rural credit, certain policies seem necessary. The federation of a number of small producers must be confined within a small area. Credit must be available through Government banks: research and training in improved methods must proceed: raw materials must be obtained and marketing developed co-operatively, as also the collective provision of electrical power. Difficulties in the proposal involve the existence of so large a class of tenant farmers, and some question as to the possibility of response by villagers. It was suggested that an experiment might be tried in the vicinity of a university town specialising in rural education.

Philip Cheng, one of the delegates, told of an experi-

ment in finding a subsidiary village industry to use time of farmers not used on the fields. At Weiting near Soochow, cut-work weaving has been successfully begun. The whole outfit does not cost more than $10, and is beyond competition by machinery. It took two months to learn the rudiments of the work. The brightest students are already earning about 50 per cent. more.

In Wusih, silk industry was developed by bringing handicraft workers from the villages where they formerly worked. (There however, seems to be a tendency in Chekiang to plant smaller filatures in suburban and rural districts). Rice was formerly threshed and polished in villages near Wusih. A first mill was established in 1909: there are now 14 rice mills, with 70 hulling machines and 60 polishing machines. Farmers now only hull that which they use themselves and pay for rent. Cotton cloth is scarcely manufactured at all now in villages. Thus village populations have been drawn off. Power pumps are being extensively used on Wusih farms in these days. They are owned by some agricultural families, and move from place to place on boats. The price of irrigation per area by pump is $0.26, by buffalo $0.24. One bad result is that the peasant has lost another occupation when he no longer treads the mills!

Co-operative Movement Spreads

The Chinese Co-operative Society, according to Chen Ching-ming, was formed three years ago. It has surveyed the growth of the movement in four provinces. In Kiangsu there are 1,000 co-operatives, mostly rural credit societies, the rest producers from Wusih and Soochow. In Chekiang there are 600, under the auspices of the Bureau of Reconstruction. Two District Rural Banks have already been established, and other districts are moving in that direction. In Hopei there are 1,000 co-operatives, largely fostered by the Famine Relief Commission. In Shantung development has been retarded by political and military disturbance.

Agricultural Bank of Kiangsu

Wang Tse-tsin, of the Kiangsu Agricultural Bank, spoke on the financing service of this institution. Prior to 1927 a tax of 20 cents per mow was levied on land for military purposes. In the National Government's regulations this was earmarked for the creation of a Rural Bank. As yet only a sum of $2,500,000 out of a possible total of Tls. 40,000,000 was available, but it was sufficient to form the initial capital of the institution. Of the 1,000 co-operatives in this province, 500 are financed by the bank. The highest rate of interest is 10 per cent. per annum. The majority of the societies prove reliable in interest payments, though there remains a long educational process in order that the greatest amount can be secured from the use of the money so available.

Asia Life Insurance Co. Pays 18 Percent Dividend

The annual general meeting of the Asia Life Insurance Company was held in Shanghai March 2. A gain of insurance in force approximating $10,000,000 was reported.

The net credit to profit and loss from the operations for the year amounted to $348,614, from which an interim dividend was paid during the year of $58,000, being 10 percent of the capital stock then outstanding. The capital of the company, was authorized to be increased from G. $145,000 to G. $150,000. A final dividend of 18 percent was declared and $275,206.51, including $92,572.07 from 1929, was carried forward to surplus account.

American Professor at Peiyang, 74 Years Old, Seeks Pension

The Ministry of Education has asked the Executive Yuan for a ruling on the question as to whether professors of foreign nationality employed in Chinese educational institutions are entitled to pensions.

According to an inquiry of the Peiyang Engineering College an unprecedented case has arisen since the promulgation of the regulations governing pensions for Chinese educational professors. The teacher in question is an American professor of metallurgy at the Peiyang Engineering College, who has served the college for twenty years. He is now 74 years old and is threatened with blindness and deafness, and is due to retire in July next. The college authorities are anxious that he be pensioned.

Hongkong Bank Head Discusses Far Eastern Business Situation

J. A. Plummer, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, speaking at the annual meeting in Hongkong Feb. 28 described the fall in silver as a "calamity for Far Eastern trade." However among the encouraging factors, he said, was that the low price of silver must tend to increase consumptive demand; restored peace in China, if it continued, would offer a strong pillar of support to the silver market. Mr. Plummer said he hoped the obvious damage to the world caused by the collapse of silver would induce the governments concerned to stay their hands from any measures calculated to make the position worse.

Referring to the political situation the chairman said if China survived this Spring without a fresh breach of the peace he hoped the corner would have been turned and the phase of civil warfare which has lasted two decades would be ended at last.

He regarded the trade prospects in China as immense inasmuch as last year's record strengthens the chances of peace and order in China and of a stable government able to deal with the work of reconstruction in China. Markets however were not exempt from danger of flooding by Soviet goods produced and marketed under conditions utterly alien to the standards of other countries, he said.

As regards the status of Shanghai the speaker regarded this as a supreme question. He did not doubt that Justice Feetham's report would greatly assist the Shanghai Municipal Council in its attack on the serious problems created by the rapid growth of Shanghai and its political developments of the last few years. He hoped the report would help to bring into accord Chinese and foreign views. The state of feeling was now becoming increasingly propitions for an amicable settlement, he said.

In welcoming the visit of the British Economic Mission to China, Mr. Plummer remarked that foreign trade with China, after having proceeded along stereotyped lines during the last century, was experiencing rapidly changing conditions and a general overhaul of the position would greatly assist.

Murder of Two British Women Mentioned in House of Commons

Hugh Dalton, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, being asked in the House of Commons March 2 regarding the murder by Communists last year of the Misses Harrison and Nettleton in Kiangsi, stated that Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, had on several occasions assured the British Minister of the earnest intention to make every effort to capture the criminals. He added that strong military forces were engaged against the bandits in Kiangsi and that instructions had been issued for the apprehension of the murderers.

America Enacts Additional Immigration Restrictions

The U. S. House of Representatives at Washington March 2 passed a Government bill restricting immigration for two years to 10 percent of the existing quota. The measure is intended to alleviate unemployment.

The previous day the alien seamen's deportation bill was voted by the members of the immigration committee of the House of Representatives. The measure, as approved by the immigration committee, forbids American ships to bring to the ports of the United States seamen ineligible for American citizenship. However, an amendment to the proposed law permits the entry of Japanese and Chinese ships with native crews.

Judge Williams Opposes Independence for the Philippines

Judge D. R. Williams, who stopped in Shanghai on his way to the Philippines from the United States, was the speaker at the Pan-Pacific Association tiffin March 2.

Speaking on the subject of the Philippines, he opposed any immediate release of the Islands by the United States, basing his views on the practical ground that independence for the Philippines, would not benefit either the United States or the great mass of the Filipino people. He doubted Manuel Quezon's right to speak for the inarticulate masses of his own people.

Indian Viceroy and Gandhi Exchange Views

Various interviews have taken place between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, but no agreement has so far been arrived at. Gandhi, acting on behalf of the Congress Working Committe has insisted on: (1)—An independent inquiry into the alleged excesses of the police; (2)—The right to picket shops selling foreign cloth and liquor; and; (3)—The right to manufacture salt. Lord Irwin replied to Gandhi that the authorities, however, were unable to agree to these "preliminaries" to a truce. Lord Irwin made several counter-proposals which the Congress Working Committee rejected.

In the course of conversations with members of the Round-Table Conference at New Delhi, Viceroy Irwin explained that if Mr. Gandhi agreed to a settlement the Round-Table Conference might be reconstituted with the possible inclusion of 15 Congress delegates. The Conference, he said, would then be held in India, after which Indian committees would be formed.

Deficit in India's Budget—Duty on Silver

The new budget for India was introduced at New Delhi Feb. 28. It calls for increases of customs duties including an increase of duty of two annas an ounce on siver bullion. The budget was introduced by Sir George Schuster, finance member of the executive council of the Viceroy. The budget shows a deficit of 14½ crores of rupees after severe pruning, including a cut of 175 lakhs of rupees in military expenditure.

A more hopeful atmosphere in India was indicated in later telegrams from Bombay, where further conferences between the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and Mahatma Gandhi took place. It is understood that Lord Irwin's reply regarding an inquiry into alleged police excesses during recent troubles and disturbances of the peace is more conciliatory than formerly. An agreement on the salt taxes is also foreshadowed.

Winston Churchill Gets Vote of Confidence

Meanwhile in England, Winston Churchill, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Conservative cabinet, continues his campaign to "Save India." The Council of the West Essex Unionist Association, at a meeting convened in London at Winston Churchill's request, unanimously passed a resolution end of last week expressing its unabated confidence in Mr. Churchill, which the latter had sought from his constituents for his attitude towards India, which involved his resignation from the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet." Mr. Churchill in making his appeal for confidence, said it was alarming and nauseating, to see Gandhi, a Middle Temple lawyer and now a seditious fakir, striding half-naked up the steps of the Vice-Regal Palace to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King-Emperor.

While Mr. Churchill was denouncing Gandhi as a "seditious fakir," Lord Burnham, a member of the Simon Commission speaking at Salisury, described Gandhi as "a crafty, half-crazy old fanatic." He added: "For the Government to kow-tow to him for a long period of time, as they have been doing, is a great injury to the name and fame of Great Britain in the East and, consequently, to the whole fabric of Western civilization."

China's Fight Against Narcotics

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium at Geneva, Feb 5., Dr. Woo Kai-seng alluded to the surplus production of heroin. The requirements of the world amounted to 790 kgs. annually; 8000 kgs had been manufactured in a single European country in one year. That, he said, was a serious international crime. Dr. Woo alluded to the difficulties arising from the existence of foreign concessions in China. Russell Pasha had referred to similar difficulties arising from the system of capitulations in Egypt and had stated that the penalties inflicted by the Consular Courts were inadequate. The Chinese penal code provided serious penalties for the manufacture, sale, import or export of drugs, consisting of five years or more imprisonment, and a fine of $5,000. The cultivation of the poppy and other offences were punished with three years' imprisonment. It was known that traffickers resided or took refuge within the foreign concessions. The difficulties encountered by foreign authorities in China had not yet been studied by the Committee, but he was convinced that the members of the Committee would be unanimous in recognizing that China must be able to count upon the prompt and practical co-operation of the responsible authorities within the concessions which were too often a centre for fraudulent operations. Sixty-nine foreign nationals, he said, had been caught by the Customs engaged in the contraband traffic in drugs in 1929. Some of these nationals were Germans and Russians. They were subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities, but they had resided in the concessions where they enjoyed a relative immunity. While steps were being concerted for their arrest they were able to escape by boat or into a neighboring concession.

Egyptian Workmen Paid in Heroin

A recent *Reuter* telegram from Cairo stated that it had been discovered that for months dockers in that city had been paid in heroin, while their wages had been pocketed by their overseers. This startling descovery was made by the police following an investigatin, which resulted in the conviction of two overseers. One of them was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 400 Egyptian pounds, while the other was fined 300 Egyptian pounds. The arrest of a Turkish minister's chauffeur on January 22, on a charge of smuggling drugs, led to the investigation.

Cable Service Between Shanghai and South Resumed

After having suspended operations for sixteen days at the request of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, the Great Northern Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company respectively resumed control of the cable offices at Amoy and Foochow, March 1, when an announcement was made of an increase in rates. The resumption of the cable service followed a meeting held at Nanking Feb 27 between representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the three foreign cable companies, when an agreement regarding cable transmission was agreed upon, also as regards measures for the apportionment of earnings; the rates are the same in the case of all the three companies

The final agreement between the three foreign cable companies and the Chinese Government was expected to be signed this week. An official of one of the foreign cable companies is quoted as saying that aside from the fact of the Chinese acquiring the counter and delivery services, few actual changes would take place.

As far as transmission and reception of messages are concerned, these are to continue to be entirely in the hands of the cable companies until incoming messages are landed and turned over to the Chinese Telegraph authorities for retransmission. Outgoing messages likewise will be handled in the same manner as formerly and no immediate staff changes are contemplated.

The draft Tsingtao-Sasebo Cable Agreement was signed by representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the Japanese Cable Companies beginning of March. A satisfactory solution of the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable contract has also been reached.

Landlines Can Handle Traffic to South China, Says Telegraph Superintendent Chen

W. T. Chen, superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, has issued a denial of previous reports that, owing to the closing down of the cables between Shanghai and Amoy and Foochow, the land lines have become so overburdened that they are unable to handle the traffic. Mr. Chen admitted that certain delays were caused by the recent snowstorms.

Mr. Chen's explained that "Shanghai is in direct communication with Foochow and Foochow with Amoy by means of high speed automatic apparatus operating at about 60 words per minute and also by means of radio communication." He added that the diverted cable traffic, averaging 500 telegrams both ways per day, 7,000 to 8,000 words in all, could easily be absorbed in five hours.

Captain Crum Killed in Auto Mishap in Shanghai

Captain Guy Crum, an old American resident of Shanghai, and one of the best known of the Yangtsze River pilots, was instantly killed on the night of March 4, when the Packard automobile in which he was driving in an easterly direction near the Country Hospital, got out of control and crashed into the well of a Chinese house. An investigation is being made into the affair, but it seems that Capt. Crum was driving alone at the time of the accident,

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady **Business Done 2,900,000 Shares March 4.**

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Sat. Mar. 2	Mon. Mar. 3
87⅝	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	21¼	21½
68½	31¼	3.00	Allis Chalmers	39½	38⅛
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	121⅝	121
101⅝	25	—	American & Foreign Power	41⅛	42
76⅞	11⅛	—	American & For. Power W.	24	24½
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	52⅝	54
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	196	196⅜
130⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	117½	117
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	74	75
81½	25	2.50	Anaconda Copper	40½	41¼
51⅝	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	21⅜	20⅜
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅞	79
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	64¼	64⅞
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	29¼	28⅛
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	10½	10½
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	42⅞	42¾
862¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	114¾	113⅝
82½	32¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	48	48½
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	21¾	21¾
44¼	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	18⅜	18½
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	40⅞	40½
87⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	12⅝	12½
20¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	Unq.	10⅜
6¼	1⅜	—	" " war.	2¼	2⅜
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	97	96⅝
30½	7⅜	—	Continental Oil	10⅞	10⅜
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	5⅜	5⅜
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	96¼	97¼
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	171	170½
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	54	54¾
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	34⅛	33⅛
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	11¼	10⅝
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	50¾	50⅜
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	53	52⅝
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	43½	43⅝
106⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	81¾	81¾
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	37⅞	37½
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	18½	13
96⅛	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	48¾	49½
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	20½	21
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors,	22⅝	22⅛
75⅜	49½	4.00	International Cement	59½	57⅝
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3¼	3⅛
115⅜	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	Mutl.	57
44⅜	12¾	0.60	International Nickel	18¼	18
77⅜	17½	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	32⅛	32½
148⅜	48¼	3.00	Johns Manville	71	69½
26⅝	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	12⅞	12⅝
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	29⅝	30
35⅝	20⅝	2.00	Kreuger & Toll	26¼	25¾
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	30⅛	29½
114⅝	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	87½	86½
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	57½	58
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	16⅜	16½
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	16½	16½
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	25¾	23⅝
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	14⅞	13½
192¾	105⅛	8.00	New York Central	120¼	120
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	62¾	63
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor Car	11	10¾
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	46½	45⅞
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	61⅜	60½
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	7⅝	Unq.
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	14	12¾
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	84½	85
69⅜	11⅝	—	Radio Corporation	24¾	25⅜
50	14⅜	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	20½	20½
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	47	47¼
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	56⅜	56⅜
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	9	8⅞
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	20	20
72	40⅛	2.00	Southern California Edison	50½	50¼
29¼	14⅛	2.50	Standard Brands	19½	19⅜
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	80⅛	80½
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	48½	48¾
40⅝	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	24¾	24⅜
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	34	33⅝
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	51⅞	51⅛
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	54⅛	53⅛
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	15⅞	16
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	66⅛	66⅜
242¾	166½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	195⅜	197½
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	33⅞	34¼
52	13⅞	.50	United Corporation	25¾	25⅝
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	15½	15¾
198¾	134⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	145¼	145
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	64	65⅛
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	16	14⅝
201½	84⅛	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	98⅝	99¼
72⅞	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	62	61
			Call Money	Unq.	1½%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

Huge Safety Deposit Vaults in Shanghai Commerical & Savings Bank

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank's new premises in Ningpo Road are provided with eight steel vaults, with safe deposit and book facilities on the ground floor and three Sycee rooms in the basement. These newly installed vaults contain some 70 tons of armor plating, of which about 30 tons are in the deposit boxes alone. They are built of re-inforced concrete, with one-inch iron bars, which is 18-inches thick and lined with armour steel. The safe deposit room on the ground floor, rests on the deep foundations of the building. The sycee vaults in the basement are similarly constructed.

The door of the safe deposit room, circular in shape, is 80 inches in diameter and is made of steel casting, with burn-resisting and drill-proof steel inside. It is 20 inches thick and is opened and shut by means of two Yale combination locks, each capable of 100,000,000 changes, which are checked by a Yale four-movement 72-hour time lock. The sycee vaults have oblong doors, with round corners, swinging on crane hinges, and are similarly operated.

The equipment for the vaults was furnished by the Herring-Hall Marvin Safe Co. of Ohio, U. S. A., whose local agents are Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Huge American Safe for Bank in Japan

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo says that one of the biggest safes in the world, weighing something like 3,000 tons, is to be installed in the Bank of Japan at Tokyo. It recently arrived in Yokohama from the United States. It is said that about a year and a half will be required to install the vault. Mr. Schmidt, an American expert, is supervising the installation.

Chinese Chamber Urges Purchase of Chinese Eastern Railway

The Chinese National Associated Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Nanking Government to instruct, Moh Teh-hui, Plenipotentiary Delegate to the Moscow Conference relative to the settlement of the C.E.R. dispute, to insist upon the purchase by China of the Soviet interest in the C.E.R.

The National Chamber stated also that as soon as reports from various local chambers concerning the exact amount of rouble notes issued by Soviet Russia for circulation in China were received, a detailed report would be immediately submitted to the Central Government. It is understood that a huge amount of rouble notes had been circulated in China, especially in the Three Eastern Provinces, by Russia before the severing of Sino-Soviet diplomatic and commercial relations a few years ago and that most of these notes are still being held by Chinese merchants in the hope that they will be redeemed following the resumption of Sino-Soviet relations.

Fourth Anniversary of American Marines in Shanghai

February 26 marked the fourth anniversary of the appearance of the U. S. Fourth Marines in Shanghai. The first batch came in the U. S. S. *Chaumont* February 26, 1927. The *Chaumont* left San Diego, California, on February 3, 1927, and made the trip across the Pacific in the very fast time of nineteen sailing days. The Fourth Marines, at that time, were commanded by Colonel Charles H. Hill, and, as to-day, consisted of the First and Third Battalions.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 25th February, 1931.

Business was resumed on the 19th inst. after 1 day's Bank Holidays for the Chinese Spring Festival, and has since been governed by many rumors of various plans and political movements said to be on foot for the rehabilitation of silver. The principal step has been that of the U.S.A. Senate without debate, passing a Resolution to instruct Mr. Hoover to call an International Conference: On this news our market here instantly firmed up. At the very low levels we have reached it is not surprising that anything that can be construed as favorable news will cause immediate reaction and we think we are likely to see some considerable fluctuations for some time chiefly arising from sentiment amongst speculators, either encouraging or the reverse. Governmental action to restore economic difficulties is usually protracted, and in the case of silver is likely to reveal a clash of interests and opinion.

Silver:—On the 19th inst. opened at 12½d. for spot, and 12½d. forward, with New York at G. $ 0.26⅜, and closes today at 12 1/16d. 12 3/16d. G. $ 0.27⅛.

India has bought: China has both sold and bought, with America said to be supporting the market.

Exchange:—On the 19th inst. the official T/T rate on London was 1/1⅜d: raised on the 20th to 1/1⅝d: lowered next day to 1/1⅜d: raised on the 23rd to 1/2⅛d: on the 24th to 1/2 1/16d. and today lowered to 1/2⅛d.

The market opened steady to firm on the 19th inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/1⅜d. and G. $ 27⅛: 4 m/st Credits at 1/2⅛d. and G. $ 28⅛: Yen Cross rates 49 7/16: Yen 177⅛: Gold Bars at 791. All day the market improved gradually and at the close T/T could be bought at 1/2⅛d. and G. $ 28⅛, the Gold Bar reaching 771.

On the 20th inst. rates opened unchanged but became easy and after a quiet day with no special feature the best obtainable at the close was 1/1 15/16d. and G. $ 28¼ for T/T ransfers. The Gold Bar rose from 767.50 to 783.80.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 95,269,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,487,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 158,460,000 a decrease of $ 1,870,000
Estimated value Tls. 209,160,000 as against Tls. 214,673,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 19	Friday Feb. 20	Saturday Feb. 21	Monday Feb. 23	Tuesday Feb. 24	Wed. Feb. 25
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/3.411	1/1⅜	1/1⅞	1/1¾	1/2⅛	1/2⅛	1/2⅛ 1/2⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/1 5/8	1/1⅞	1/1¾	1/2⅛	1/2⅛	1/2⅛ 1/2⅜
4 m/s ,,	—	1/1 11/16	1/1 15/16	1/1 13/16	1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16 1/2 7/16
T/T on India	86,479	76⅜	78	77¾	79¼	81⅛	81⅛ 80¾
T/T on France	794,875	703	716	710	730	749	749 742
T/T on N.Y.	31,208	27½	28	27¾	28½	29¼	29⅛ 29⅜
T/T on Demand		27½	28	27¾	28½	29⅛	29⅜ 29⅛
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		116	118	117	120¼	123½	122½ 122⅞
T/T on H'kong	76 687	78½	78½ mon.	78⅛ nom.	78¾ nom.	78⅜ mon.	78¾ nom.
T/T on Japan	158.797	179¼	176	177¾	173	168½	78¾
T/T on Batavia	71.375	68¾	70	69¼	171⅛	73	168⅞ 169⅜
T/T on Straits	180.375	203¼	200	202	196½	191½	73 72½
Bk's buying rates							191½ 193¾
4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/4.260	1/2⅛	1/2⅜	1/2⅝	1/3	1/3⅜	1/3⅛ 1/3⅛
4m/s B/L D/P 6 m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	—	1/2⅝	1/2⅞	1/2¾	1/3⅛	1/3½	1/3⅜
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P	1/4.500	1/2¾	1/3	1/2⅞	1/3¼	1/3⅝	1/3⅜ 1/3½
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	836.4 6	755	765	755	780	795	795 790
4m/s ,, Doc.	32.833	29½	29¾	29½	30¼	30⅜	30⅝ 30⅜
	—	29⅝	30	29¾	30½	31⅛	31⅛ 30⅞

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	12¾	12 7/16	12 7/16	12 7/16	12¾	12 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.26⅜	G.$.27	G.$.26¼	G.$ 27¼	G.$—	G.$.27⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 771—	Tls. 783	Tls. 748.50	Tls. 748.50	Tls. 775.50	Tls. 767.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.225	Tls. 72.25	Tls. 72.30	Tls. 72.40	Tls. 72.50	Tls. 72.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.56
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 486 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2¾ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, ,, 4 ,,	2¾ %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1¾
,, ,, 6 ,,	2⅞ %	Kobe on London	T/T 1/ 13/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

February 26, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	108	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100⅝	4.96
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	91⅜	6.64
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105¼	4.67
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	80	7.72
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88½	7.04
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	98⅜	6.12
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88	7.22
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	85	8.93
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	88	7.90
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.03
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99	7.09
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	60	10.68
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106¼	6.01
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	100	5.50
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	93⅛	6.01
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107¼	6.44
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.87
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	82⅛	6.94
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	80¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	81⅛	7.75
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	79	8.72
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	84	3.33
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99½	3.36
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	90¼	6.81
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	102	6.78
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	64¾	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	40½	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	86	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	80¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	63⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	25	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	34¼	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	65½	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	81	9.21
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	15	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	27½	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	55	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	70	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	60½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	42½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	54	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	77½	—
Hukuarg Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	28½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT PIERCE, January 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	792
Wire Shorts	,,	816
Asparagus.....	,,	43
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	15
Canned Awabi.....	,,	11
,, Fruits.....	,,	111
Ink, Printing.....	,,	64
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	11
Newspapers, Old.....	,,	750
Shrimps	,,	68
Sugar, Refined	,,	99
,, Cube.....	,,	17
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	735
Lemons	*Pcs.*	37,400
Pbbers Tire, Rneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	685
Rubber Inner, Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	631
Sardines	*Dos*	1,200
Automobiles, Parts of..	*G. Units*	1,915
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	3,304

TATSUNO MARU, January 10.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristes.....	,,	10
Brassware	,,	76
Cotton Yarn, Waste.....	,,	195
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	57
,, Goose	,,	38
Oil, Wood	,,	599
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	3,923

TAIPING, January 12.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Thread, Embroidery	*Pls.*	5
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh...	,,	201
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13,242
Paints	*Galls.*	231
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 51.. *G. Units.*	2,327

COURAGEOUS, January 12.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanied:		
Pipe Fittings.....	*Pls.*	6
Pipes	,,	14
Tinned Wire.....	,,	87
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	46
Pipes	,,	10
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	766
Sugar of Milk.....	,,	168
Sulphur Black	,,	311
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,379
Machines, Sewing.....	*Pls.*	150
Paints: Enamels.....	*Galls.*	22
Turpentine, Mineral.....	,,	417

STEEL ENGINER, January 12.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Wire.....	*Pls.*	2,693
Pipes.....	,,	658
Tinned Plates, Plan...	,,	403
Ironze and Steel, Galvanid:		
Pipes.....	,,	550
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	1,605
Tabacco, Leaf.....	,,	2,567
Paint.....	*Galls.*	60

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S of America.

Copper Ingots.....	*Pls.*	840
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	,,	2,098
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	45
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	705
Milk, Evaporated	,,	42
Paper, Writing.....	,,	329
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear.....	*Sup ft.*	141,280
Motor-truck Chassis.....	*Pcs.*	4

PLEASANTVILLE, January 14
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	1.03
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	84.60
Brassware.....	,,	51
Egg Albumen, Dried.....	,,	84
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	144
Hair, Human	,,	230
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	6,002
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	507
Wool, Sheep's	,,	226

SEISEO MARU, January 14.
(Agents: Kokusai Unyu Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup.ft.*	207,662
Ordinary, Sawn.....	,,	3 899,931
Laths.....	*Pcs.*	900,000

PRESIDENT MADISON, Jan. 15.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 300	*Pls.* 295.17
,, Chungking, etc.	,, 55	,, 54.80
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	,, 60	,, 59.37
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	*Bls.* 87	*Pls.* 85.75
,, Shanghai	,, 3	,, 2.66
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 65	*Pls.* 63.92
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	55.00
,, Piece Goods.....	,,	2.76
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	263
Brassware	,,	33
Chinaware, Fine	,,	5
Cotton Yarn, Waste.....	,,	197
Feathers, Goose.....	,,	12
Hair, Horse	,,	67
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Soapstoneware	,,	80
Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	*Pcs.*	2,000
,, Badger, ,, ...	,,	700
,, Rabbit, ,, ...	,,	20,000

MICHIGAN, January 17
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan.....	*Pls.*	21
Feathers, Goose.....	,,	48
Nutgalls.....	,,	1,357
Hair, Human.....	,,	171
Oil, Wood.....	,,	9,076
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	28,136
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	104

MARGARET DOLLAR, Jan. 17.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	37
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary Sawh ...	*Sup.ft.*	1,476,240
Clear.....	,,	139,261
Merchantable	,,	913,810

EDGEMOOR, January 19.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 1,465	*Pls* 5,301

NEW YORK, January 19.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn.....	*Sup ft*	299,406
Logs.....	,,	689,933
Merchantable.....	,,	152,252

PRESIDENT HAYES, January 19.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw.....	*Bls.* 150	*Pls.* 542
,, Embroidera.....	,,	34
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts.....	*Pls.*	102
Channels.....	,,	50
Rails.....	,,	20
Wire Gauze	,,	19
Canned Asparagus.....	,,	124
,, Fruits	,,	182
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	9
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,500
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	11
Ink, Printing	,,	25
Leather Cow, Patent.....	,,	11
,, Calf&Kid, Coloured	,,	2
Milk, Evaporated	,,	129
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,499
Onions, Fresh	,,	19
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	76
Paints, Unclassed	,,	20
Paper, Printing.....	,,	207
,, Writing.....	,,	31
Prunes, Dried	,,	23
Raisins ,, ...	,,	21
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	42
Soda, Hydrosulphite of...	,,	250
Sugar of Milk	,,	225
Sulphur Black	,,	166

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY, January 20.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 10,851	*Pls.* 38,257
Carbon Black	,,	281

KINAI MARU, January 20.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	420
Wire Rope	,,	77
Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 2,595	,, 9,193
Fibre Sheets	,,	12
Glucose.....	,,	115
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent strength...	,,	544
50 ,, ,, ...	,,	76
Sulphur Black.....	,,	321
Soda, Bicarbonate of.....	,,	420
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,444
,, Stalk.....	,,	1,128
Motor Passenger Cars...	*Pcs.*	5
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	8,480

BIRCHBANK January 21.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 4,466	*Pls* 14,726

TAISHAN, January 21.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
To U S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	*Bls.* 12	*Pls.* 12 00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filatures:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 20	*Pls.* 19.60
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	41.85
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	179
Young Hyson, Kiukiang, etc.	,,	183
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	17
Bristles, Assorted	,,	92
Feathers.....	,,	110
Groundnuts, Kernels.....	,,	978
Intestines, Pig	,,	52
Wool, Sheeps	,,	155
Rubbarb	,,	15
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	210
,, Rabit, ,, ...	*Pcs.*	69,500
,, Lamb, ,, ...	,,	14,184

SILVERY PRESS, January 22.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil.....	*Pls.*	38
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	143
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	*Pls.*	54
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,680
Gum Resm.....	,,	1,477
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	1,550
Indigo, Dried, Artificial:		
100 per cent. strength.	,,	77
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,729
,, Stalk	,,	1,149
anfants' Food	*G. Units*	2,397

SNINYO MARU, January 22.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	*Pls.*	176
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo...	,,	211
Hair, Human	,,	273
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	540
Woodware	,,	9
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	26

PRESIDENT PIERCE, January 22.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White Canton...	*Bls.* 50	*Pls.* 49.41
,, S'hai ...	,, 215	,, 211.90
Yellow, ...	,, 19	,, 10.30
,, Tsingtao,	*Bls.* 95	,, 93.66
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 15	*Pls.* 15.08
Silk, Pongees, Honan ...		,, 5.87
,, ,, Shautung		,, 23.13
Feathers, Duck.....		,, 150
Hats, Neora Fibre.....		*Pcs.* 1,240
Hats, Buntal Fibre		,, 16,000
Hats, Hemp.....		6,000
Skins, Badger, Untanned		,, 300
Skins, Hare and Rabbit, Untanned		,, 20,000
Skins Lamb, Untanned...		,, 14,011

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

PUBLICATIONS ON SALE

at The China Weekly Review

The Mineral Industry of the Far East—Economic and Geological Report on the Mineral Resources and Mineral Industries of the Far Eastern Countries: China with Manchuria, Japan with its dependencies, Korea and Formosa; Russian Far East, Philippines and Indo-China, and General Survey of the Far Eastern Mining Industry on the background of the World's Mineral Market. By Boris P. Torgasheff, Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University and Commercial Attache in China. Price: Mex. $ 20 in China; Gold $10 in U.S.A., £ 2 in Europe. (including postage.)

The China Weekly Review

New China Edition—A magazine supplement to the China Weekly Review, both in English and Chinese. Contains approximately 240 pages with 100 illustration. Issued in commemoration of the efforts which have been exerted over a considerable number of years to bring about the development and modernization of the Republic of China. Contributions by leaders in their respective fields.....Price $ 1.50

Who's Who in China, Supplement to the Third Edition—Containing some eighty pictures and biographical sketches of Chinese in various fields of endeavour in government service and civilian life who have come into prominence in the past three years since the publication of the standard volume "Who's Who in China." Stiff cover.....Price $ 2.50

National Government, Nanking

Nationalist China in Retrospect—By C. Kuangson Young, Ph. D., published by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Europe, 1930; deals with political tenets and practice, government organization and personalities, centripetal versus centrifugal forces, auxilary factors, the expelled Leftists and Communists, nationalist success and failures, Sino-Foreign relations and problems.....Price 50 Cts.

Gold Currency Plan for China—Report of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts entitled, "Project of Law for the Gradual Introduction of a Gold-Standard Currency System in China, together with a Report and Analysis in support thereof. Printed in the English language, 180 pages (G. $ 2.50, outside of China.....Price $ 5.—

The Chinese Eastern Railway—An Analytical Study.—A detailed study of this strategic railway built by the Czar of Russia with money borrored in France, the spear-head of a Russian-controlled and dominated Oriental Empire and Russian-controlled rouse to a warm-water port; a railway that caused one disastrous war and threatens to cause further touble. A Chinese view of the North Manchurian situation, by Tsao Lien-en, written on behalf of the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information, Price.....Mex $1.50 in China or (abroad), G.$1

China National Factory Law—22 pages in English and Chinese--Complete text of the new law promulgated by the National Government on December 30, 1929. English translation by N. F. Allman and Lowe Chuan-hua.....Price 70 Cts.

China's Labor Movement,—By Lowe Chuan-hua—Pamphlet of 23 pages giving detailed information regarding the development of China's labor movement in recent years, particularly from the First Revolution in 1911. Contains statistics dealing with the introduction of machinery with a tabulation of important labor events since 1911. Price, including postage 70 Cts.

Organic Law of the National Government of China—Promulgated on October 4th, 1928. Both in Chinese and English.....Price 50 Cts.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau

Documents with Reference to the Sino-Russian Dispute...Price 50 Cts.

China Today: Political—A booklet, which with appendix, contains approximately 150 pages and covers the Nationalist Movement with a reference to the political organization before and since 1911, civil conflicts since 1916, the Nationalist Movement, Revolt Against External Influences, attitude of the United States, etc.....By Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, former professor of Oriental History at Harvard and now chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department Cloth Cover.....Price $ 3.00

World Peace Foundation, N. Y.

The Pacific Area: An International Survey—Contains approximately 224 pages and presents a survey of the recent new developments in the Far East: China and the Japan with Powers; Chinese Treaty Revision; Abolition of the Extrality; Japanese policy toward Manchuria; Soviet Russia with the Chinese Eastern Railway; etc.....By Geo. H. Blakeslie, Professor of History and International Relations at Clark University.....Price $ 1.50

Eighth Yearbook of the League of Nations—The record of 1927.....Price 70 Cts.

The World Court 1922 to 1928,—The Yearbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice. By Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard.....Price 70 Cts

American Neutrality and International Police—By Philip C. Jessup, Assistant Professor of International Law, Columbia University.....Price 70 Cts.

The British Commonwealth of Nations—By A. Lawrence Lowell and D. Duncan Hall.....Price 70 Cts

Nicaragua and the United States—By Isaac Joslin Cox...Price 70 Cts.

Arbitration and the United States—Summary of Development of Pacific Settlement of International Disputes Price 15 Cts.

The Locarno Conference—October 1925.....Price 15 Cts.

The Mexican Revolution and the United States—1910-1926.....Price 15 Cts.

Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.

International Naval Situation—Non-technical exposition of attempts to limit international armament; pre-war supremacy of the British navy, and American attempts to achieve parity; questions pertaining to capital ships and auxiliary vessels, gun elevations, etc., Geneva and Washington Conferences, with appendix dealing with foreign trade merchant marine tonnage.....Price 90 Cts.

The Rise of the Kuomintang—a survey of various governments in China since 1911 to the capture of Peiping. Price 80 Cts.

The Power of International Finance—By John Foster Dulles and Morris Hillquit; discussion of the banker's task in reconstruction together with implications and political consequences.....Price 45 Cts.

The League and Outlawry of War—Review of obligations of League in regard to territorial guarantees, actions in war, etc.....Price 75 Cts.

Problem of an Austro-German Union—Historical setting of the Anschluss problem with consideration of bearing of peace treaty.....Price 75 Cts.

The United States and the Nicaragua Canal.....Price 60 Cts

Can the League Cope with Imperialism—By Henry Noel Brailsford and Salvador de Madariaga; Leader of English Independent Labor Party considers the "omissions" of the League.....Price 60 Cts.

The Ascendancy of the Dollar—By Dr. Max Winkler; Summary of American Foreign Investments in 1927, considered from standpoint of "America as World's Banker".....Price 60 Cts

Defaults and Repudiations of Foreign Loans—Impartial and accurate resume of foreign loans and defaults abroad.....Price 80 Cts

Soviet Russia After Ten Years—By James G. McDonald, Stuart Chase and Edmund A. Walsh review of the operations of the Bolshevist theory of government..Price 45 Cts

Carnegie Endowment For International Peace

Policy of the United States and other National with Respect to the Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, 1917-1929—By D. Doughton, Assistant Professor of the Political Science, University of Arizona.....Price 30 Cts.

The New Germany—By Dr. Ernst Jackh; a discussion of Germany's new spiritual readjustment in the post-war period with bibliography.....Price 20 Cts.

America and Treaties for Avoidance of War—By Philip C. Jessup; an examination of the development of international arbitration with text of Briand-Kellogg Treaty.....Price 15 Cts.

The University of Chicago Press

Problems of the Pacific—Proceedings of Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu edited By J. B. Condliffe; study of democratic proceedure applied to International Relations.....Price $ 10—

Council on Foreign Relations

Political Handbook of the World—By Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory; Council on Foreign Relations; A consideration of Parliaments, Parties and Press of the different nations incomposite form.....Price $ 9 50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned

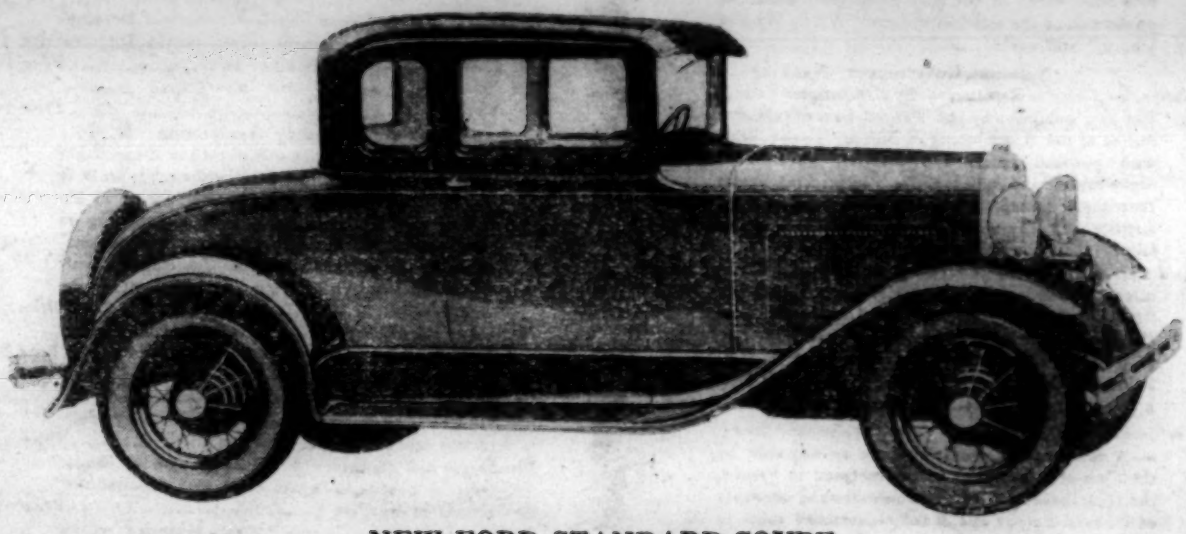
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI

EXTRA VALUE

WITHOUT

EXTRA COST



NEW FORD STANDARD COUPE

The constant effort of the Ford Motor Company is to find ways to give you greater and greater value without increase in price—frequently at lowered price. This applies not only to the manufacture of the car, but to many other important factors that concern its usefulness to millions of people.

Because the Ford is made economically, distributed economically, serviced economically—and because it runs economically—it is a value far above the price you pay.

Among its outstanding features are the Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield, Rustless Steel, five steel-spoke wheels, four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, large number of ball and roller bearings, the extensive use of fine steel forgings and unusual accuracy in manufacturing.

Pick out some roads and hills you think are bad and call or phone for the nearest Ford dealer for demonstration.

Authorized Shanghai Dealer:

BILLS MOTORS, [FED. INC.,] U. S. A.

Corner of Avenue Foch & Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai

BEHIND ALL FORD PRODUCTS — Ford — ARE FORD FACILITIES EVERYWHERE

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, EXPORTS, INC., SHANGHAI

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspapers for transmission with special marks privilege in China.